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PREFACE TO VOL. I.

FOURTH SERIES.

THIS first volume of a new series will be found, like many that have preceded it, to contain important additions to the history and archæology of Wales. Among these must be placed the description of the only crannog existing in the Principality, as far as is yet known; while Sir Gardner Wilkinson has directed attention to the avenue in Benton, in Pembrokeshire, with the illustration of which he has kindly presented the Association, which had up to that time escaped the notice of Welsh antiquaries. An exhaustive article on those hitherto unexplained bronze articles of spoon-like form, by Mr. Albert Way, will also be found; and if it does not determine their nature, at least tells all that is yet known about them up to the present time.

The new light thrown upon the coast castles of Brittany by M. Le Men, in his interesting account of Castel Coz, will assist researches into similar castles in Wales and Cornwall; while the results obtained by him from excavating into the interiors of dwellings seem to correspond with those which have been

obtained by Mr. W. O. Stanley from his labours among the ancient dwelling-places of those who once occupied the headland of Anglesey.

In the present volume also will be found important communications concerning cromlechs and chambered mounds, from the pens of Sir Gardner Wilkinson and Mr. Stanley, who has also generously presented the Association with the numerous illustrations which accompany his description of the well known remains at Plasnewydd in Anglesey. The thanks of the Association are also due to Mr. R. W. Banks for his additional present of illustrations.

The appropriation of a certain space of the Journal for the printing of deeds, rolls, records, etc., is a new feature in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Members are reminded that these are separately paged, so as to form a complete volume of itself, when required.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

ALL members wishing to assist in forming the proposed index of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. E. L. BARNWELL, Melksham, Wilts.

Members wishing to complete their set of the third series may, on application to either of the Secretaries, have numbers supplied at half the usual price.



Archaeologia Cambrensis,

FOURTH SERIES.—No. I.

JANUARY, 1870.

AN OUTLINE OF THE TOPOGRAPHY OF GLAMORGAN.

[Reprinted, by permission, from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Jan. 1861.]

[We have to apologise to members for not having laid before them, at an earlier period, the following interesting and important paper.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]

It will be apparent to any one who inspects a map of South Wales upon which the mountains and rivers are strongly delineated, that the county of Glamorgan is but a part, though a very considerable part, of a great natural division of the country, portions of which are included within the adjacent shires of Monmouth, Brecknock, and Caermarthen.

The district thus defined by nature, is contained within the water-courses of the Usk and the Towy, whose waters, rising near Trecastle at a thousand feet above the sea level, flow, on the one hand towards the east, and on the other towards the west, to fall into the Bristol Channel at Newport, and in the Bay of Caermarthen.

Nor is the tract thus water-girdled less obviously defined by the lofty chain, which rises immediately within the rivers, and forms for the most part their southern boundary. Commencing above the Usk, near Newport and Pontypool, at an elevation of about 1,500 feet, the range trends by the north and west, including the

Bloreng of 1,800 feet, until it reaches the Brecon Beacon, the highest land in South Wales, where it rises to 2,862 feet.

From thence, passing westwards and towards the south, it contains the Caermarthen Vans of 2,598 feet, and finally sinks down to about 354 feet, where it terminates upon the Bay of Caermarthen, between the outlets of the Towy and the Gwendraeth.

The tract thus doubly defined by rivers and mountains, has yet a third and not less definite, if less apparent limit, for it is also the great mineral field of South Wales, to which the Principality owes its present, and its prospect of an increasing, prosperity for many centuries to come.

The county of Glamorgan is entirely contained within this mineral field, but does not occupy its whole extent, a moderate area being shared by Monmouth, and a still smaller one by Caermarthen.

Following the system of geography which has compared Italy with a boot and Oxfordshire with a seated old woman, Glamorgan may be likened, not inaptly, to a porpoise in the act of diving. Roath represents its mouth, Ruperra its prominent snout, Blaen-Rhymny and Waun-cae-Gerwin its dorsal fins, Gower its outstretched tail, and the Hundred of Dinas-Powis its protuberant belly. The likeness is sufficient to present to the memory the salient outlines of the county, and for that reason it is recorded here.

The river Rhymny, known anciently as the Elarch, forms the eastern boundary of Glamorgan, and divides it from Monmouth. In like manner the Llwchwr forms its western boundary, and divides it from Caermarthen. The intervening, or northern limit, is far less definitely marked, and being for the most part arbitrary, has been, at one point, disputed for centuries.

At Rhyd-y-Milwyr, 'the soldiers' ford,' near the sources of the Rhymny, is the junction point of Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Brecknock. Thence a vague and disputed line, contested with arms in the reign of Edward

I, and by law at this day, extends west by Castell-Nôs to the Taff Vachan, descending which, below Morlais, to its junction with the Taff Vawr above Merthyr, it stretches westwards, chiefly along certain water-courses, by Bryn-Cwrw to Blaen-nant-hir, and thence descends to the Aberdare valley at Gamlynganol.

Ascending the Cynon by Hirwaun, the boundary passes north and east with great irregularity by Pont-nedd-Vachan, up the western of the streams which there unite, by the Gaer, whence it descends by the upper Dulais to Gwaum-jarll, and thence passes south-eastward, into the valley of the Tawe. This it crosses, and ascending the Twrch, ceases to be the limit of Brecknock, and divides Glamorgan from Caermarthen. The junction of the Twrch with its main tributary, the Llynfell, is the union point of three counties.

From the Twrch the line ascends this tributary, traverses Waun-cae-Gerwin, and descends the Amman to its confluence with the Gar, up which it passes to Nant-Melyn, and thence crossing westward to the Llŵchwr at its union with the Amman, it there completes the northern frontier of the county.

The greatest breadth of Glamorgan is from Castell-Nôs on the north to Breaksea point, about twenty-nine miles. Its greatest length is from the Rhymny below Ruperra to Wormshead in Gower, about fifty-three miles. These, however, are extreme points: the average dimensions of the county are materially less, and its area is about 792 square miles, or 506,880 statute acres.

The Llŵchwr and the Rhymny but half belong to the county. Though large rivers, their tributaries from Glamorgan are not considerable. The Llŵchwr receives the Cam-ffrwd from Cefn-Drim, the Dulais from Carnwen; and the double waters of the Lliw from Cefnlliw and Penllergare have a combined outlet into the sea just below the strait and tower of Llŵchwr. The Rhymny receives only the Bargoed from Gelligaer, and a few small brooks, the Cylla, the Gledyr, the On, the Brech-fa, and the Dulais, about and below Caerphilly.

Besides the border waters, the county contains five considerable rivers, the Taff, the Tawe, the Nedd, the Ely, and the Ogwr.

Of these, the Taff, rising in the Beacons by two heads, receives the Morlais, and its affluent the Dowlais, above Merthyr, and below it the Bargoed Taff, the Cayach from Llanvabon, the Cynon and its tributaries the Aman and the Dare, the Caeadwg, the Rhondda, the Corwg, the Ffrwd, and the Garw. It escapes from the mountains by the defile of the Garth, and flows with but little further increase into the sea at Cardiff.

The Tawe rises in Moel-feu-dy, among the Vans of Caermarthen, by very many considerable streams, of which the chief are the Hafys, the Giaidd, the Gwyseg, north of the county boundary, and upon or within it, the Twrch, the Clydach and the Ffyndrod. It is the river of Swansea, called by the Welsh Aber-Tawe; and it reaches the sea through a gorge of great boldness, and which, should the world survive the copper manufacture, may again be beautiful.

The Nedd rises between the Taff and the Tawe, in the same mountain range. Its heads, situate in the county of Brecon, are the Hepste and the Melte (celebrated for their falls), the Nedd Vachan, the Byrddyn, the Dringarth, the Llia, the Gwerlech, the Dulas, the Clydach, and the Cryddan. The main stream gives name to the town of Neath, below which, skirting the once celebrated grounds of Briton Ferry, it opens into the sea.

The Ogwr and the Ely are less important streams; they rise wholly within the county, and in the high ground south of the Rhondda. The Ogwr springs from four heads, the Ogwr-Vach and Vawr, the Garw and the Llyfnu, with their subordinates the Llechydd, and the Cydfyw, from Carn Celyn, Mynydd-Llangeinor, and Foel-Vawr. These combine shortly after emerging from the mountain tract, and, flowing past Bridgend, the main stream receives the Wenny from Mynydd-Portreff, and its tributary the Alun, and falls into the

sea between the sands of Newton and the high downs of Sutton.

The Ely, or Afon-lai, rises east of the sources of the Ogwr, under Pen-rhiw-fer, upon the south-western skirts of Mynydd Glyn. In the gorge of Mynydd Mailwg it receives the Mychydd from Gwaun-Castellau, and below the gorge the Dowlais from Foel-Ddyhewyd with the Nant-y-Cessan; after which it flows down a broad valley of great pastoral beauty and, swollen by several nameless brooks, turns the high escarpments of Rhiwau-Cochion and Caerau, winds in links across the alluvial moor of Leckwith, and finally falls into a bay or small estuary common to it with the Taff, beneath the protecting headland of Penarth.

Among the lesser but independent streamlets which drain the southern coast direct into the sea, may be mentioned the Cowbridge brook, which rises in Brigan, flows past the old fortified town of Cowbridge, threads its way beneath the frowning ruins of Llanblethian and by the pleasant meads of Beauprè, and reaches the sea at Aberthaw, which thus preserves in composition the name of the stream of which Cowbridge is evidently an usurpation.

The country to the east of Aberthaw supplies two streams; of which one, sometimes called the Barry, from Dinas-Powis and the back of Caerau, joins the Barry estuary; and the other, from St. Lythan's and Bonvileston, fertilises the meadows of Penmark and Fonmon, receives the Golych from St. Nicholas, and as the Kenson, reinforced by the Brân and the Carvan brooklets, joins the Aberthaw water at Llancadle.

There are also brooks which reach the sea respectively, the Hodnant at Colhugh, and others at Marcross and Monkash.

These all belong to the county east of the Ogwr. West of that river, among the secondary streams, is the Pyle or Kenfig brook, which rises behind Mynydd-Margam, receives the Nant-y-Glo from the west, and flows into the sea past the solitary wall and across the fluctuating sands of Kenfig.

West again of this, the sands are traversed by a larger stream, the Avan, which rises under Crug-yr-Avan and Fachgen-Carn, in the dark recesses of Glyn-Corwg, and receives the Fedw, the Corwg from Foel-Chwerch, the Trafael, the Avan Vach or Gwen-ffrwd, and the Meiliad ; and passing and giving name to Aberafon, reaches the sea in union with the Ffrydwyllt, a rapid mountain-stream, subject, like the Avan, to sudden floods.

Gower gives rise to a few small streamlets, such as those from Mynydd-bach, Llanrhidian, and Cheriton along its western, and under Penmaen and Penard upon its southern shore.

Of these rivers none, excepting in a slight degree the Llwchwr, are either navigable by nature, or admit conveniently of being made so to any extent by art. Those which rise in the north of the county are rapid and uncertain, sometimes foaming torrents, more frequently nearly dry. They descend through those wild and rocky, but always verdant, valleys for which Glamorgan is justly celebrated ; and though their molten crystal be not unfrequently soiled with mineral stains, and their peaceful murmuring lost amidst the dissonance of the steam-engine, they still in their varying turns disclose those nooks and angles by which the Silurian race have ever been attracted to their native land.

The general surface of Glamorgan is exceedingly irregular ; but its leading irregularities, like its natural boundaries, may be most conveniently described by a reference to its geology.

The whole of the northern two-thirds of the county is occupied by its coal-field, and the southern edge of this basin is formed by the uplifting of the carboniferous limestone and the lower sandstone of the coal, which, dipping northwards, present towards the south an escarpment more or less bold, including elevations which at the Garth and Mynydd Maelog, attain nearly 1,000 feet, and which divide very definitely the hill-country, or Blaenau, from the Vale, or Bro. This distinction

subsists from the heights of Ruperra on the Rhymny to the Ogmores and the Kenfig Sands, where the southern edge of the coal-field is broken into by Swansea Bay, re-appearing on its western shore in the limestone of the Mumbles in Gower.

The Vale, called, under the old Welsh government, the 'Bro,' in distinction from 'the Blaenau,' though not without marked features and elevated downs, is rather undulating than hilly, being covered up for the most part by the later rocks, which are not, like those of the coal, more or less uplifted, but lie more or less nearly horizontal, the subordinate valleys having been scooped out by some gentle aqueous action. These rocks present lines of cliffs towards the sea, ranging from fifty to one hundred feet in height. The boldest elevations are from Penarth to Sully, Porthkerry to Fontegary, in the neighbourhood of St. Donat's and Dunraven, and in parts of Gower. The Vale is thickly studded with churches, country-seats, old manor-places absorbed by the larger proprietors, white farmhouses, and ruined castles. Its parishes are of moderate and convenient area. It is traversed by roads which, if not all excellent, are numerous; and having been in great part early enclosed and steadily inhabited by the English, its not inconsiderable natural advantages have been enhanced by seven centuries of continued, if not very scientific, cultivation.

The hill-district, forming two-thirds of the county, and composed entirely of rocks of the coal formation, is extremely irregular, and in parts very wild and mountainous. The parishes are large, the roads scarce, the soil poor; it contains but few country-seats, and its population is of modern growth, and confined to those valleys in which the minerals are worked and manufactured.

Taking its great natural divisions, the most eastward of these, between the Rhymny and the Taff, contains Mynydd Eglwysilan, which reaches 1,287 feet, Cefn Merthyr, 1,540 feet, and Dowlais Mountain, about

1,350 feet. Next, towards the west, the Taff and the Nedd enclose a triangle of country of which the Vale (commencing under the Garth, 981 feet) and the sea form the base, and which is again intersected by branches of the Taff, the Ely, and the Ogwr. A ridge which at one point attains a height of 1,750 feet, and is known as Mynydd Merthyr, intervenes between Merthyr on the Taff and Aberdare on the Cynon; and another ridge which includes the Gilwern and Cefn-Rhos-Gwawr, gives origin to the Aman and the Dare, and divides these streams from the Rhondda.

The Rhondda rises upon the upper slopes of Craig-y-llyn and Carn-Moysin, of which the latter is 2,000 feet above the sea, and the highest land in the county, being visible rather than conspicuous from nearly every part of it.

South of the Rhondda the sources of the Ogmore and the Avan lie in the wildest and least known tract in the county. This includes Mynydd Llangeinor, in height 1,859 feet; Moel Gilau, 1,191 feet; Mynydd Llandyfdwg, 1,485 feet; Caerau, 1,760 feet; and Mynydd Dinas, 1,087 feet. Bordering on this district are Margam Down, 1,096 feet, and Ogmore Down, 292 feet.

West of the Nedd, between that river and the Llwchwr, the country, though high, is scarcely to be called mountainous, and is bare and uninteresting. Above Swansea, Cilfae and the Town Hill rise to 600 feet and 570 feet, Mynydd Carn-Goch to 300 feet, and Mynydd Gwair to about 1000.

Gower has but little in common with Glamorgan. Its seignory was in former days annexed to the Honour of Caermarthen, and it is still, with its twenty-three parishes, included in the diocese of St. David's. It has, however, many charms of its own, and is especially remarkable for its deep and wooded valleys, and for the rocky beauty of its bays, of which those of the Mumbles, Caswall, Oxwich, Port-Eynon, and Rhosili are the most celebrated. It contains some high land, including the

rather bold ridge of Cefn Bryn, 583 feet, but nothing worthy of being called a mountain.

Glamorgan possesses about eighty-six miles of sea-coast, of which about fifty miles are more or less bold and bluff, and the remainder open, flat, and sandy, the sand having in modern times made considerable encroachments upon the land.

It can boast of no very excellent natural harbours; but at the mouths of the Taff and Ely, protected by the headland of Penarth, the roadstead has been connected with artificial docks, a process which has also been carried on at the mouth of the Tawe in Swansea Bay, and at Briton-Ferry on the Nedd. There are also smaller harbours at Porthcawl and Port-Talbot. Aberthaw, upon the mouth of the Cowbridge Tawe, though now of little account, was in the last century a favourite resort of the Bristol coasters, who by this channel carried on a considerable trade with Cowbridge and the central districts of the county. Colhugh also, an adjacent bay, was in some repute. East of Aberthaw, Barry Island, placed in a small bay, affords shelter for vessels of 100 tons burden, and would admit, at a moderate expense, of considerable improvement. Burry Bay, the estuary of the Llwchwr, is an old roadstead common to the two counties, but it suffers under the serious drawback of being open to the prevailing south-west winds, and has been but little used since the formation of the adjacent Caermarthenshire port of Llanelly.

It would be unjust, in any general outline of Glamorgan, to withhold the description of Speed, which gives a quaint, but clear and somewhat pleasant, account of the appearance presented by the county in the golden days of Elizabeth:—

“The air,” says the old and accurate topographer, “is temperate, and gives more content to the mind than the soil doth fruit or ease unto travellers; the hills being high and very many, which from the north, notwithstanding, are lessened as it were by degrees; and towards the sea-coasts the country becometh somewhat

plain ; which part is the best both for plenty of grain, and populous of inhabitants. The rest, all mountain, is replenished with cattle, which is the best means unto wealth that this shire doth afford, upon whose hills you may behold whole herds of them feeding : and from whose rocks most clear springing waters through the valleys trickling, which sportingly do pass with a most pleasant sound, and did not a little revive my wearied spirits amongst those vast mountains, employed in their search : whose infancy at first admitted an easie step over ; but grown unto strength, more boldly forbad me such passage, and with a more stern countenance held on their journey unto the British seas."

LEGAL DIVISIONS.

The boundaries of the present county of Glamorgan, though first acknowledged by statute only in the 27th Henry VIII, are, with the addition of the tract between Pwll-Cynan and the Llŵchwr, those of the old Norman seignory, which was carved out of the older Welsh provinces of Morganwg and Glamorgan.

Morganwg, one of the six constituent parts of the principality or sub-kingdom of Dynevawr, and said by some writers to have been co-extensive with Gwent or Essylwy, or Siluria, was of considerable extent, and seems to have included parts of Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Caermarthen ; whereas Glamorgan lay entirely within Morganwg, and, at least in the eleventh century, was confined, as its name is said to import, to the maritime or southern parts of the present county, and extended only from the Taff to the Ogwr. The distinction, though long but nominal, was retained in the style of the chief lord, and appears in the words "*Dominus Morganix et Glamorganix*" upon the great seals of the Despensers, Beauchamps, and Nevilles, and in frequent private deeds as late as the reign of Henry VIII.

The Glamorgan of the later Welsh seems to have extended a little further inland, and eastward. It was composed of four cantreds, or hundreds, which contained thirteen commotes; and of these, three cantreds and ten commotes were within the modern county, and extended from Pwll-Cynan to the Rhymny, and from the sea to the confines of Brecknock.¹

These divisions and subdivisions were—

I. Cantred CRONEDD, including the commotes of

1. *Rhwngnedd* and *Avan*; 2. *Tir-y-Hundred*, possibly Tir-yr-Allt by Glyn-Corwg; 3. *Maenor-Glyn-Ogwr*.

Which three probably comprehended the present lordships of Nedde or Neath, Avan, and Coyty.

II. Cantred PENNYTHEN or Pennythen, mentioned in the *Liber Landavensis*, including the commotes of

1. *Miskin*; 2. *Glyn-Rhondda*; 3. *Maenor-Talavan*; 4. *Maenor-Ruthyn*. The cantred included, probably, the present lordships of Miskin, Glyn-Rhondda, Talavan, and Ruthyn.

III. Cantred BRENHINOL, so called because it included the royal residence of Cardiff, and possessed, in consequence, certain *jura regalia* which were confirmed to it by Fitzhamon.

Its commotes were,

1. *Kibbwr*, answering to the modern hundred of the same name.

2. *Senghenydd-ucha-Caiach*, which included the present parishes of Gelligaer and Merthyr.

3. *Senghenydd-is-Caiach*, which probably was co-extensive with the parishes of Llanvabon and Eglwysilan, the hamlets, of Van and Rudry, and a strip of land including Whitchurch, at the southern foot of Caerphilly mountain.

These two tracts, north and south of the Caiach river, are usually regarded as two commotes, but in all pro-

¹ The *Liber Landavensis* describes the lordship of Glamorgan as composed of seven cantreds; but of these, three only, Gwyr or Gower, Gorfynydd, and Pennythen, relate to the modern county, and only the last two to the Norman seignory.

bability they were but parts of the great commote of Senghenydd.

It is remarkable that none of the names, either of the three cantreds or of the ten commotes, point to any part of the Vale, or tract south of the Ely, although they profess, with the cantreds and commotes of Gwent, to include the whole of Glamorgan. From this it would appear as if the distinction between Hill and Vale, which in its full strength has usually been attributed to the peopling of the latter by the Normans, not only existed, as is known to have been the case, previously, but was sufficiently strict to cause the exclusion of the Vale from the recognised divisions and subdivisions of the Glamorgan of the tenth and eleventh centuries. Nevertheless, this is a conclusion not lightly to be admitted; and it is, no doubt, possible that the original Kibbwr included all east of Thaw, or even the whole vale to the Ogwr; or that Miskin extended to the coast, between Thaw and Ogwr.

It will be observed, on reference to the present hundreds, that some of the names of the above divisions have disappeared; but this is by no means uncommon, and has occurred to a much greater extent in the more peaceable counties of England. In Warwickshire, for example, not one Hundred remains of the ten named in Domesday, and in Buckinghamshire but eight out of eighteen. The marvel rather is, that, in so turbulent a district, so many names and boundaries should have been retained.

Subordinate to the commotes in extent were the parochial divisions, the origin of which, uncertain in England, is altogether unknown in Wales.

In England, the parish, in its present acceptation, though a very old ecclesiastical division, was not found in the earliest centuries of the Church. It was, however, well established before A.D. 970, when the laws of Edgar were framed, and was possibly brought into partial use by Archbishop Honorius early in the seventh century. Its introduction was no doubt gradual. Each

parish was originally formed of one or more private estates or manors, and, in consequence, though parishes often include more than one manor, a manor does not very commonly embrace more than one parish. The churches were, it is supposed, built by the lords of private estates to accommodate their tenants.

Little is certainly known of the extent or tenure of private estates in Wales before the Norman invasion; but it cannot reasonably be doubted that there also manors—that is, private estates—preceded parishes; though not unfrequently, in Glamorgan, the Normans seem to have changed the names of the parishes, and to have created a considerable number of sub or mesne manors, corresponding to their new partition of the estates.

Manors in Glamorgan are very numerous and exceedingly complex, and in most of their tenures bear strong marks of having been remodelled to suit Norman institutions. Usually they are co-extensive with the parish, but they also not unfrequently include a part only of a parish, and sometimes parts of more than one. There are also outlying manors, parts or the whole of detached parishes appendant on, and paying service to, the principal manor. Thus Dinas-Powis, well known to have been a residence of the Welsh princes before the Conquest, and by no means a place of any particular consequence afterwards, has certain appendant manors, no doubt of Welsh constitution, though after the pattern of the feudal system. This is quite distinct from the knight-service and similar free tenures introduced by the Normans into the district, for the support and defence of the castle of Cardiff. Here, as in England and France, the manor seems to have been a private estate, originally kept in hand (*manendo*) by the lord, but after a time, and latterly to a great extent, subgranted to a mesne lord; under which process manors became so inconveniently multiplied, and the chief lords' rights so reduced, that the general practice of subinfeudation was checked by the charter of 9th Hen. III, and afterwards

forbidden to mesne lords by the statute *Quia Emptores* of 1290. The restriction was extended to lords paramount, or *in capite*, by the statutes *Prærogativa Regis*, 17 Edw. II, cap. 6, and 34 Edw. III, cap. 15, which last confirmed all subinfeudations down to the commencement of the reign of Edward II, but left them afterwards subject to the royal prerogative. As a rule, therefore, all manors, as Blackstone observes, are of earlier date than the accession of Edward I.

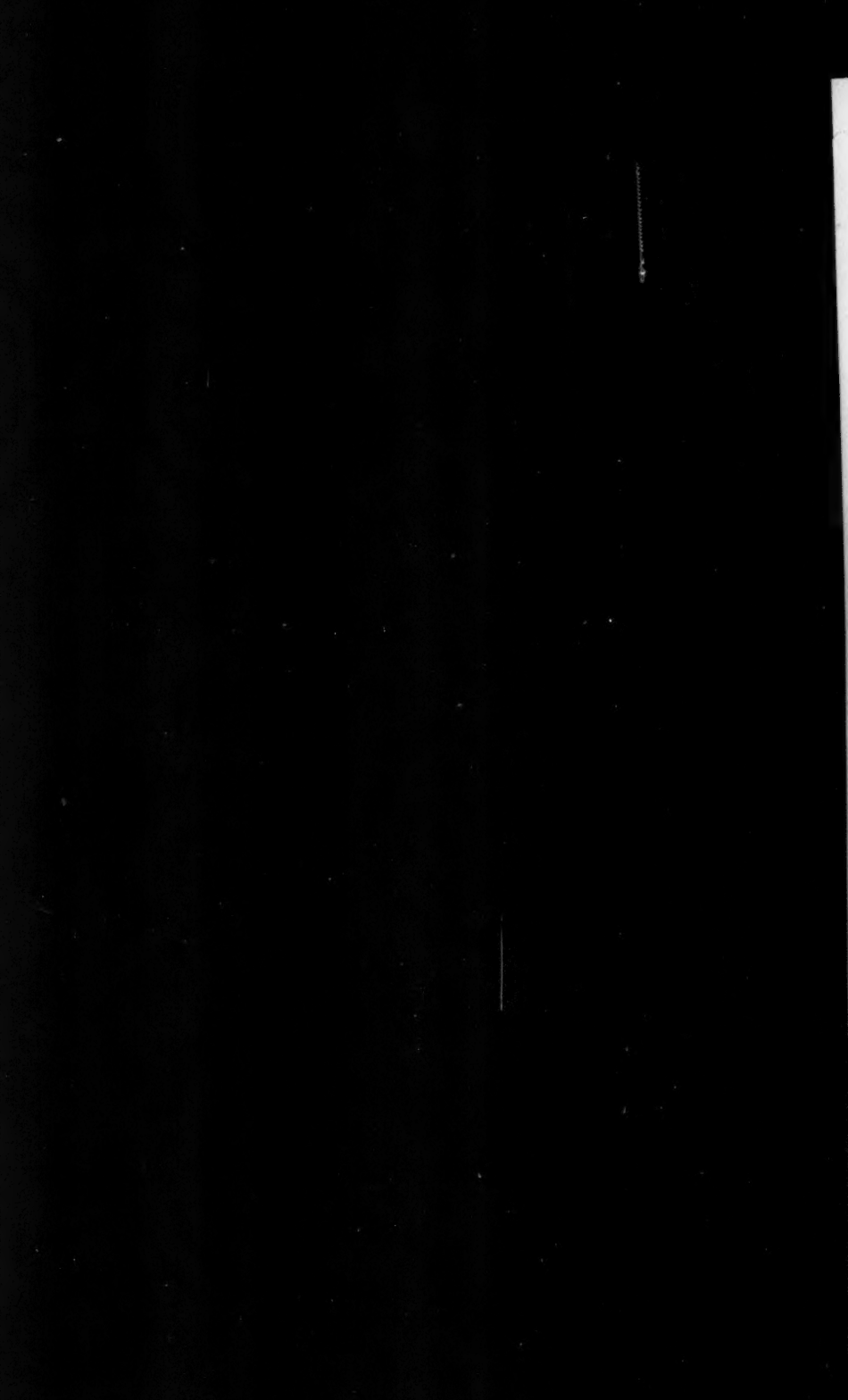
The population returns enumerate 125 parishes or parochial districts in the modern county of Glamorgan, and these contain about 170 reputed hamlets. Of the parishes, the names of about eighty-four are pure Welsh—such as Llandaff, Ystradyvodwg, Merthyr-Mawr, Llanmadoc; about seventeen may be English translations of earlier Welsh names—such as Whitchurch, Michaelston, St. George's, Bishopston; two, at least, are doubtful; and about twenty-two are pure English names, either for new parochial divisions, or, more probably, for places the Welsh name for which is lost or was superseded: such are Barry, Sully, Bonvileston, Flemingston, Gileston, Laleston, Peterston, Nicholaston, Reynoldston, Walterston; and of the superseding class, Swansea for Abertawe.

Of the 170 hamlets, about 126 are pure Welsh, and 44 English; and an examination into the names of smaller places, as farms and fields, shews a still greater disproportion. The English names are almost all in the vale and towards the sea; the Welsh are general, but most frequent in the hilly and interior districts.

There is no list of the manors of the whole county, but they are in number at least 160; and of these about sixty-three bear English names and ninety-seven Welsh names, though many of the latter are probably of Norman institution.

Of extra-parochial districts Glamorgan is reputed to contain six—Highlight, Llanveithen, Monknash, Nash, Stembridge, and Sker. It is probable, having regard to the not inconsiderable possessions of the monastic





orders in this county, that the number was formerly greater ; but of this there is no certain evidence. In England, which contains only about a hundred of these divisions, they have commonly been the sites of royal residences, religious houses, or ancient castles. Possibly, in some cases, they were lands the lords of which, when the parishes were being framed, endowed chapels in their own residences, and did not think it necessary also to provide places of worship for their tenants, who were thus excluded from parochial rights. In England, extra-parochial lands paid tithe to the King, instead of to the Church.

The condition of the parish register forms, on the whole, a not unfair indication of the attention of the parson to his duties, and, consequently, of the religious state of the parish. Tried by this test, the condition of the national Church in Glamorgan, during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, coincides with that recorded concerning it in history. The registers until recently reflect little credit either on the parochial clergy or on their bishops. The fees have been taken, but the records have been imperfectly kept, and even now, as regards the old books, are very carelessly preserved. *

Of the 125 places keeping registers and entered in the Parliamentary Return, only eight possess books of earlier date than 1600 ; seven between 1600 and 1650 ; twenty between 1650 and 1700 ; fifty-one between 1700 and 1750 ; while thirty-nine are of still later date. The return, however, was made by many of the clergy without proper inquiry ; for many of the parishes still possess registers of a somewhat earlier date than is stated in the return.

The present condition of the older registers might easily be remedied. There are few parishes in which the churchwardens, if requested by the Bishop, would refuse to expend from £3 to £4 upon the registers, and for some such sum a skilful and judicious binder would mount the decayed leaves on net or crape, and place

each volume in a durable condition. In two parishes, Gelligaer and Llanarvan, this has recently been effected. Beyond question, however, these registers, being public documents, should be lodged with the records of the realm in London.

Parish registers, introduced by Thomas Cromwell in 1539, were for a time unpopular, being regarded, like the Ordnance Survey, with suspicion, as the basis of a possible taxation.

The conquerors of Glamorgan seem to have left absolutely untouched its ecclesiastical divisions, and to have altered its civil topography in name rather than in substance. The Welsh province was by William Rufus erected into a marcher lordship or seignory, and for its old divisions of "bro" and "blaenau" were substituted those of the "body" and "members" of the lordships.

The "body of the shire," as it was called, seems to have corresponded generally with the "bro." It extended from the Taff westwards about twenty-four miles, and from the shore about seven miles, more or less, inland. It was divided into an eastern and a western half by the river Tawe from Cowbridge, and again into a northern and a southern half by the Portway, which, says Meyric, ran along a dry vein of not very fertile land, connected Cardiff with the western towns, and divided the body of the shire into two pretty equal parts. He mentions also, incidentally, that it ran four miles from Barry.

It follows from this that the old Portway took the general course of, and in fact is represented by, the present turnpike-road along the mountain limestone to Cowbridge, between the Roman camps of Gaer and Liege Castle, and that the body of the shire extended, at least in parts, beyond the Ely to the foot of the hills.

The Body was also called the "Shire-fee," and was subjected in a peculiar manner to the English laws, and to the lords' court at Cardiff. It was also under the immediate supervision of two officers, one east and one west of Tawe, called "yeomen of the shire."

The remainder of the signory, north and west of the Body, excepting the lords' fee of Cardiff, was composed of the "members of the shire," called by the Welsh "bryche," and corresponding generally to the "blauenau." Though a part of the signory, it was permitted to retain descent by "bandyr," or partible land, answering to the English "gavelkind," together with the other Welsh customs known as "Moes-y-Devod." Under these two divisions of Body and Members, the signory contained the lords' general fee, the fees of the tenants *in capite*, their mesne fees, the borough towns, and the lands of the church of Llandaff. Besides his general rights over the whole, the lord seems to have reserved the castle and demesne of Cardiff, the manor and grange of Boverton-cum-Llantwit, the castle and borough town of Kenfig, perhaps the borough town of Cowbridge, certain manors, as Penlline and Newton-Nottage, and certain lordships, members of the shire, as Glyn-Rhondda and Tir-y-Jarll. The lords' private domains were, however, continually undergoing change, either by escheats of estates *in capite* on the failure of heirs male, or by exchange or purchase. Thus Wenvoe, St. George's, Sully, and other manors, appear to have been acquired by the lords; and, on the other hand, others were sold or granted away.

It is a moot point as to whether the lords' fees were included in the shire fee. The market towns of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Kenfig, are spoken of as independent of it; but Cardiff, and no doubt Cowbridge, must have been locally within it. Cowbridge, however, either was within or belonged to the lordship of Llanblethian, the lord of which always appointed the Constable of St. Quintin's, who still appoints the mayor of the town. Cowbridge is ecclesiastically a chapelry in Llanblethian.

The holdings directly under the chief lord of the signory were numerous. In the Body of the shire they were wholly in the hands of the Normans, but in the Members the tenants were either Welsh allied to the English, or Normans like De Granville, Turberville, and

De Londres, men of sufficient means to hold their own even upon an exposed frontier, the inability to do which, a century later than the Conquest, was the reason assigned for an exchange between the Abbot of Neath and the Earl of Gloucester.

The see of Llandaff, in Glamorgan, under the Norman bishops, was probably of the same extent as at present; that is to say, it included the whole county east of Pwll-Cynan—that is, the whole modern county, excepting the lordships of Gower and Kilvey. It is clear, from the *Book of Llandaff*, that although, under pressure, the Welsh lords gave largely to the Church, they, or their successors, often resumed their gifts; and at the Conquest the lands of the Church do not appear to have been considerable in the county, or to have extended much beyond the manor of Llandaff. Those described in the *Liber Landavensis* are chiefly in Monmouthshire. The Glamorgan donations are about nine; three in Gower, one on the Ely, one near Llandaff, one at St. Lythian's, two at or near Merthyr Mawr, and one in Llanearvan; but most or all of these seem to have been resumed before the Norman Conquest. Unfortunately, although the boundaries are set down with great minuteness, the names are too completely changed to admit of identification. The Norman bishop, like the lord, was a lord marcher, with *jura regalia* within his own limited area of jurisdiction. The Norman lords seem to have attached the lands of the earlier foundations to their own favoured monasteries, as Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Margam, which had Llanearvan or Llanveithen; and Neath, which had West Llantwit and Monk Nash.

No authenticated record has been preserved of what took place on the settlement of the lordship at the Conquest; but in the Despenser Survey of 1325 it is stated that the Body of the shire contained 18 castles and about 34 manors, computed at 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ knights' fees; or by another Survey, 323 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughlands, of which 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ lay east and 141 west of the Tawe—estimates which would



give an average of $8\frac{3}{10}$ of ploughlands to a fee: a small measure, the knight's fee, 3 Edw. III, being computed at 12 ploughlands, and its value during the reigns of Edw. I and II at £20 per annum.

The two Surveys do not, however, admit of close comparison, and the contents of several of the manors in fees differ so widely from their contents in ploughlands as to make it evident that the names cannot include the same lands. The estimate in fees is also exclusive of the lands of the lord, the bishop, and the monastic institutions in the Body of the shire.

The area of all the whole measures of land, as indeed of the later acre, was very ill defined. The hide was the usual Saxon measure: it occurs in Domesday, where, under Hereford, mention is made of a Welsh hide. The usual Norman measure was the caruca, carucate, or plough-land, being as much arable land as one plough could till in the year, with a proportion of pasture for the oxen and house-kept cattle. The hide and plough-land were often used indifferently, and varied from 60 to 100 acres, or even 150. The average has been taken at 96 acres. Four virgates went to the hide, and 24 acres to the virgate. The Welsh acre contains an acre and a half English.¹

The following list is extracted from Meyric, the modern parochial acreage being in some cases added, but, excepting in the case of very compact and early cultivated lordships, the comparisons between the acres, fees, and plough-lands, are of little value, because the sub-manors are often omitted, and the progress of cultivation in the outlying lordships tended to add to their reputed area. Sully, St. Nicholas, St. Fagan's, Llanthrithyd, St. Hilary, Penlline, Llanvihangel, and St. Donat's have no sub-manors in their area, and were probably in full cultivation at an early period; but even from these the results are very contradictory. The annual values also do not preserve any proportion to the area.

¹ An acre of land in the manor of Caerphilly contains 192 perches of 22 feet to the perch.

Acres.	Knights' Fees.	Lordships.	Value.	Plough Lands.
2167	1	Sully - - - - -		8
	$\frac{1}{2}$	Wrinston - - - - -	10 marks.	4
9205	1	Coychurch - - - - -		
2955	2	Wenvoe - - - - -	10 <i>l</i> .	6
2104	3	St. Nicholas - - - - -	30 <i>l</i> .	
3395	4	Penmark - - - - -	60 <i>l</i> .	22
2241	1	St. Fagan's - - - - -	20 <i>l</i> .	3
1391	$\frac{1}{2}$	Llantithryd - - - - -	10 <i>l</i> .	12
	$\frac{1}{2}$	Littlebone - - - - -	2 <i>l</i> .	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	Llystalybont - - - - -		
1554	$\frac{1}{2}$	Llanharri - - - - -	2 <i>l</i> .	
4500	$\frac{1}{2}$	In Llancofvan - - - - -	2 <i>l</i> .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1200	$\frac{1}{2}$	St. Hilary - - - - -	10 <i>l</i> .	
	10 parts.	Newcastle - - - - -	2 <i>l</i> .	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	Penlline - - - - -		12
	1	Penlline - - - - -		
586	1	Llanvihangel - - - - -		3
683	1	Llandocho - - - - -		7
727	1	{ St. Mary Church - - - }	1 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	
	2 parts.	In Llanvaes - - - - -	20 <i>l</i> .	
	1	Llandocho, or Llandue - - - - -	20 <i>l</i> .	
	4	In Ogmore - - - - -	60 <i>l</i> .	10
2175	1	St. Donat's - - - - -	20 <i>l</i> .	6
1041	$\frac{1}{2}$	Marcross - - - - -	10 marks.	6
2771	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Athan - - - - -		
	1	{ Llangwyth - - - - - }		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	{ Llangewydd - - - - - }		
		St. Athan - - - - -	2 <i>l</i> .	
		John le Norres - - - - -		
		Ad. le Welsh - - - - -	40 <i>l</i> .	
		Ph. le Fleming - - - - -		
		Jo. Jule [of Gileston] - - - - -		
897	1	{ Lesurth - - - - - }	15 <i>l</i> .	
		{ Llysworney - - - - - }		4

Meyric, who wrote in the reign of Elizabeth, describes the lordship as composed of the body, members, boroughs, and the possessions of the Church of Llandaff.

The Body of the shire, *comitatus Glamorgan et Morganwg*, contained the lands which owed suit to the Shire Court, and in 1325 these, as stated, seem to have amounted to 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ knights' fees or 323 $\frac{1}{2}$ plough-lands, exclusive of the lords' private estates, the bishops' lands,

and those granted since the Conquest to monastic bodies.

The manors within the Body are thus enumerated:—

Sully	Llystalybont	Llandough
Wenvoe	Walterston	St. Mary Church
Cogan	Llancadle	Llanvaes
Coston	Molton	Ogmore
Dinas Powis	Lidmerstone	St. Donat's
Wriston	Odynsfee	Marcross
Barry, East	Fonmon	Llangwyth
Cadoxton	Llancarvan	Llangewydd
Llandough	Liege Castle	Newton Nottage
Penarth	Llanbethery	Llandow
Leckwith	Llancovian	Picketston
Balowik	Brigan	Llanvaes
Beganston	Corrwg	Eglwys-Brewis
Hanghall Wold	Maylog	West Orchard
Samonston	Scurlage Castle	Gileston
Wallas	Tregoose	East Orchard
Bonvileston	Penon	Castleton
Merthyr Dovan	St. Athan's	Flemingston
St. Fagan's	Lesurth	Wallas
Michaelston	Llysworney	Cornelly
Peterston	Llanharry	Graymymoyn
St. George	Whitchurch	Merthyr-Mawr
St. Nicholas	St. Hilary	Colneston
Penmark	Newcastle	Llampha
Llantrithyd	Penlline	Oldcastle
Littlebone	Llanvihangel	Corntown

A Survey of 1650 enumerates the parishes upon which was levied the impost known as "chence," or "towle"; and these, at that time, seem to have been regarded as composing the body of the shire. Of course, a list of parishes will not tally with a list of manors, but besides this are other discrepancies. The parishes named are

Bonvileston	Llantrillyd	Llanvihangel
Cadoxton	Lavernock	Marcross
Eglwys Brewis	Llandough by Cardiff	Michaelston
Flemmyston	Llanharry, part of	Merthyr Dovan
Gileston	Llangan	Penlline
Llantwit-major	Llandow	Penmark
Llanmaes	Llysworney	Porth Kerry
Llandough	Llanvihangel	Penarth
Llancarvan	Lechwith	Peterston

<i>Pendoylon South</i>	St. Nicholas	St. Georges
St. Donat's	<i>St. Andrews</i>	<i>St. Mary Hill</i>
St. Hilary	St. Fagans	Treoyoys
St. Mary-Church	Sally	Wenvoe
St. Athan		

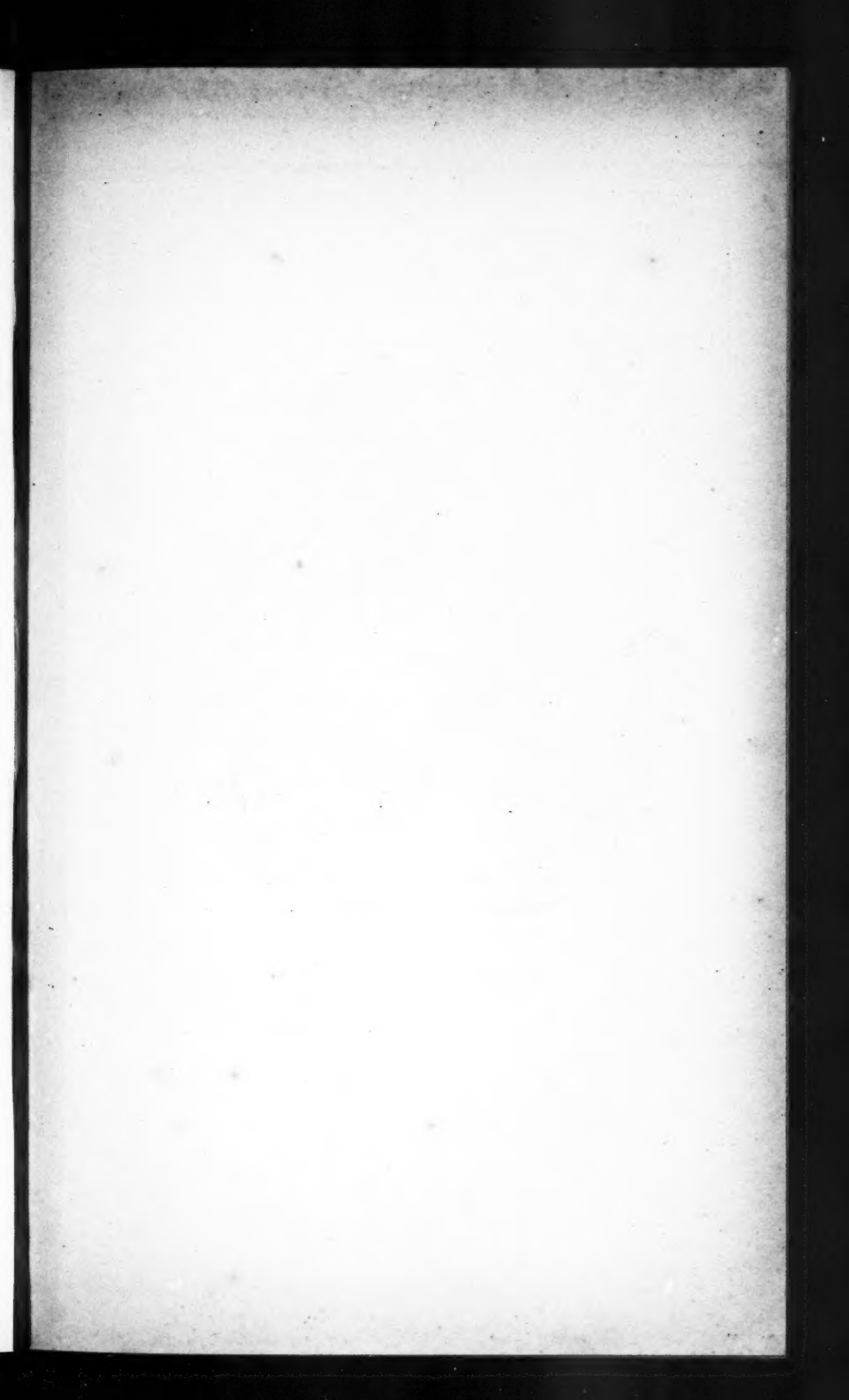
Those in italics do not appear in the manorial list, which, however, includes twelve names of parishes that do not appear in the parochial list.

On the whole, the Body of the shire may be shewn to have extended, generally, from the Taff to the Kenfig river, and from the sea to the Ely, the middle Ogwr, and Cefn-Cribbwr, including the modern hundreds of Dinas-Powis, the south parts of those of Cowbridge and Ogmore, and part of that of Newcastle, the excepted parts within these boundaries being the lordships of Talavan and Llanblethian, and the Abbey lands. Cantred Brenhinol or Kibbwr, seems to have been excluded as specially dependent upon the lord.

The Body was originally a county in itself, held *in capite* by the lord, who had *jura regalia*, pleas of actions real or personal, and pleas of the crown, with power to pardon all offences except treason.

Dowlais 1861.

G. T. C.





CAIRNS, ETC., ABOUT ARTHUR'S STONE.

- Cairns.
- Stones.
- | Roadway.
- A. Arthur's Stone.
- B. Great Carn.
- C. Pool of water.

- D, E, F, G, H. Stones N.E. side of Avenue.
- I, J. Supposed Circles.
- K, L. Long Cairns.
- M, N, O, P, Q. Houses and Hut Enclosures.
- R. Flat Stone.
- S. Large Stones.

AVENUE AND CARNS ABOUT ARTHUR'S STONE IN GOWER.

IF the Greeks recorded the "wonders of the world" in their time, under the mystical number seven, four of which might be claimed as their own, the Cymry¹ have also recorded the wonders and mighty labours of the Britons in one of their Triads, under their favourite, and equally mystical, number three; namely, 1, raising the Maen Cetti; 2, erecting the work of Emrys; and, 3, heaping the pile, or mound, of Cyvrangon. The first of these is the stone of Cetti, or "Arthur's Stone²," the second, Stonehenge; and the third, apparently, the mound called Silbury Hill, near Abury. But as the first is the only one connected with the inquiry I propose to make, my remarks will be confined to it, and to the avenue and the carns in its immediate vicinity.

The great cromlech, called Arthur's stone, stands on that part of the hill called Cefn Bryn, in Gower, which is an outlying branch projecting from the north side of the main ridge (Cefn, or "backbone"); and the great number of carns in that locality show that it was selected as the most appropriate spot for the burial of the dead in early British times. For though several carns, or tumuli, are found on other parts of the hill, they are more scattered, and evidently occupy positions

¹ A question has lately been raised respecting this name by which the "Welsh" call themselves; but it is well known that *Cymro* "Welshman", or properly *Cym-bro* (from *bro*, "native land") signifies "of the same country", a "fellow countryman", or "compatriot"; as *All-fro* (a mutation of *All-bro*) means "of another country", or "a foreigner": hence Allobroges. And Richard of Cirencester (b. i. c. 6, 12) says "all the Belgæ are Allobroges, or foreigners", which of course they were to the Britons. *All* is related to αλλος, and *alius*, of two cognate languages; as *Cym* answers to *cum*, *com*, or *con*. Cymry and Cimbri are the same word under different forms; and we may remember how often *m* and *mb* are interchanged. The words related to *Cymro*, as *Cymraig* and others, are well known.

² Not called "Arthur's Quoit" by the people of the country, as some suppose.

not so peculiarly chosen for the purpose. Near to the Great Cromlech is a line of four, or perhaps five, stones, standing at irregular distances from each other, and in a direction nearly east and west, which has every appearance of being the remains of an avenue. If so, it passed a little to the north of the cromlech; and though these stones only form a portion of one side, or of one row of that avenue, some of the corresponding stones may be traced on the other side, and give the avenue a breadth of about 49 ft. The five most conspicuous stones on the north side may be the isolated remains of a great number which once stood there, the intervals between them being respectively 165, 79, 149, and 107 ft.; and the whole length of the line, from the most easterly to the westernmost stone¹, nearly opposite, or to the north of the cromlech, is 500 ft. These stones stand a little to the north of a drive, or grass road, apparently made there in later times, which passes to north of the cromlech; and as the stone opposite the cromlech (the westernmost of the five above mentioned) is distant from it about 60 ft., this alone suffices to show that the avenue did not run direct to that monument. It is difficult to determine whether a corresponding line of stones formerly stood on the opposite, or south, side, so as to form a real avenue; but even if this were so, the avenue would not, as we have already seen, lead *to*, but *past*, the cromlech, as the grass road does at the present day. It is also difficult to decide whether this road has taken the place of an older one, once the centre of the avenue, or is a drive of entirely recent origin, made for the purpose of passing near the cromlech, and round the great carn beyond it to the west; whence it continues over the adjoining part of the hill. It certainly has the usual appearance of old paths, such as we find in the vicinity

¹ I am not quite certain about this fifth stone; and if really one of the avenue, it is not quite in the same line as the other four, though the direction may have been slightly altered at that part to suit the curve of the avenue.

of ancient ruins, the grass being short and smooth; though this may have been caused by the removal of the fern and furze, and the constant use of the road after it was formed into a drive. It is, however, reasonable to suppose that the few stones, which stand here and there to the south of the grass road, constituted part of the corresponding side of the avenue, though the intervening distance of 49 ft. (6 ft. more than the width of the eastern avenue at Abury) may appear an unusual breadth for one, the stones of which do not exceed 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height. I may also state that other stones appear here and there, on both sides of the grass road, beyond the limits of the portion of the avenue marked by the five stones, which may be a continuation of the same double line to the east and west. They would not, however, be sufficiently conspicuous to suggest the existence of an avenue, if the five stones had not been present to prove it. Many also stand at the extreme end, to the south-east, where the first cars are met with on this part of the hill (*v. plan*). I need scarcely observe that it is by no means necessary that the avenue should lead direct to Arthur's Stone, and it is more usual to find a cromlech at one side of, and at a short distance from, it; that near Merivale Bridge, on Dartmoor, stands about 50 ft. to the south of the avenue, and the *Dolmens* in Brittany are, in like manner, placed outside the avenue. A carn also stands about 80 ft. south of the same avenue near Merivale Bridge; but about 560 ft. west of the cromlech, in the centre of the avenue, is a concentric carn, of which the diameter is about three times the breadth of the avenue. The position of Arthur's Stone, with respect to the avenue is, therefore, similar to that of some other cromlechs in this country and in Brittany; but while we see that the avenues of Merivale Bridge, and in some other places on Dartmoor, terminate in an upright stone, a carn, a concentric aisle, or some other sepulchral monument, we are unable to ascertain how the two ends of the Cefn Bryn avenue were closed, or to what

they led. We do, however, find two carns within the space of the 500 ft. occupied by the five stones; one between the fourth and fifth, the other close to the easternmost stone; beyond which the numerous carns are scattered over the surface of the hill, in various positions, and too irregularly placed to belong to any avenue. And it is certain that no long line of carns can be traced at regular intervals leading from or to Arthur's Stone. In fact the greatest number of carns lie towards the south-east end of the hill, which will at once be seen from the survey I have made of this portion of Cefn Bryn; and the carns, numbering upwards of eighty, are mostly distant from Arthur's Stone, in an entirely different direction from the avenue, and wholly independent of both of them. The hill has the appearance of a large cemetery, the tombs or carns of which are evidently of very great age. They are not remarkable for their size, being only from 12 to 15 ft. in diameter, and of inconsiderable height, though considerably reduced in size by time and accident, since they were put up; but the carn which stands about 355 ft. to the west of Arthur's Stone is of much greater size and importance than the rest, measuring about 68 ft. in diameter. Though it does not appear to contain a cromlech, like the neighbouring one which formerly covered Arthur's Stone, it is little inferior to it in size; and the excavations made in its centre, if persevered in, would probably have disclosed a carn, or indications of the spot where the body was burnt. A little below it, to the southward, is a hollow, evidently excavated for some purpose, about 165 ft. long by 68 ft., which is filled with water in the winter but dry in summer; and this I suppose to have been made in excavating the earth required to form the great tumulus, for it is a tumulus rather than a carn, the rain of ages having washed away the earth, leaving only the stones we now see there.¹ Another carn, or tumulus, about 560 ft. to

¹ In reality these were all tumuli of earth and stones, and not carns of heaped stones such as we find in some places.

the south, is the next in size to this, and has a diameter of twenty feet. I opened it lately, but found no signs of interment beneath it. In the mass of cairns on the highest part of the hill to the south-south-east, and about one thousand feet from Arthur's Stone, is one about 30 ft. long by 12 ft., remarkable for being long instead of circular, like the rest; and another may be seen in the low ground, 450 ft. to the south-west of this, of the same shape, which is unusual in this district. A few more small cairns may also be seen, from 750 to 800 ft. to the south-west of this, on the main ridge of Cefn Bryn, and others in various parts of the hill. Besides the numerous stones scattered about in the vicinity of Arthur's Stone, many single blocks are met with in various places, rarely of any great size, some of which may have been placed *in situ* by man, while others (and by far the greater number) occupy their present positions through mere accident.

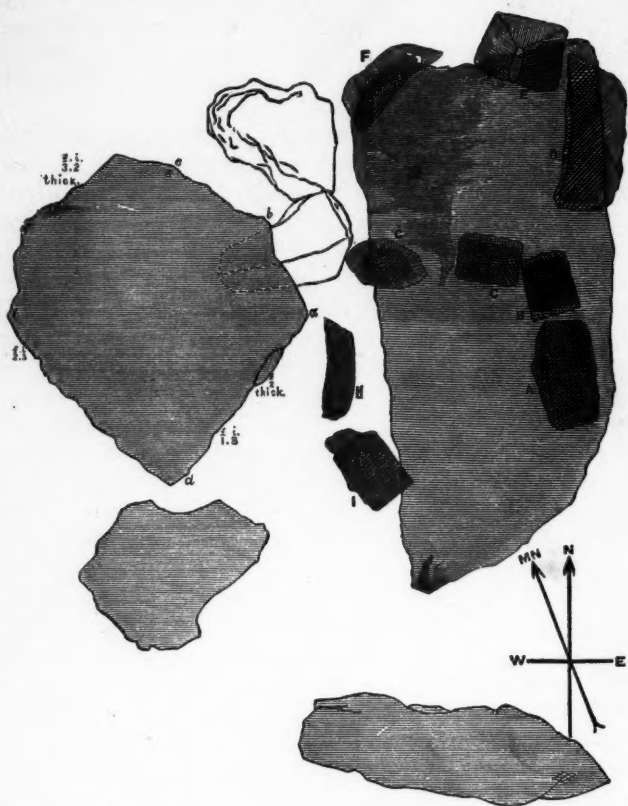
In the line of stones north of the drive before mentioned is a supposed circle, 170 ft. east of Arthur's Stone; but this is evidently of late time, and some of the stones have been placed there by accident, perhaps when the drive was cleared; and though another, 350 ft. south of Arthur's Stone, presents an approach to the circular arrangement, the stones are not sufficiently regular to allow us to consider it a real circle.

To the north-east of the Cromlech is a large slab, about 3 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 1 in. in thickness (once placed on four smaller stones), which may have covered a cist, though I could find no traces of interment beneath it. Immediately below the slab was a square block, placed there by man, but the clay beneath it appeared to have been disturbed.

About 1180 ft. south-south-east of Arthur's Stone is a similar enclosure (which on Dartmoor would be called a "pound"), once the abode of some of the ancient people who inhabited this wild district, and whose tombs occupy so large a portion of the hill. It is about 63 ft. in diameter, and within it are vestiges of small

circular huts, one side frequently resting against the wall of the enclosure, which, like the huts, was mostly built of small rough stones. Its entrance, as might be expected, was on the west, the side least exposed to cold winds; and this, as well as the selection of a low depression in the hill to the west of the great carn, where the remains of two huts may be traced, shows that these hardy people were not neglectful of precautions against the east wind. I observed two other hut-enclosures about 70 ft. apart, a little more than an eighth of a mile to the north-west of Arthur's Stone (once the abode of some of the same people, who built similar enclosures on Rhôssili Down, on Llanmadoc Hill, and in other parts of Southern Gower); another stands on a part of the same line of hill to the westward, from which it is separated by a ravine. It is about 1120 ft. west of Arthur's Stone. Here the huts that once stood within it are marked by heaps of small stones, and, judging from similar heaps in other enclosures, I believe they constituted the domed roofs of circular huts, constructed like the modern ovens of the country, with small stones, but cemented together with clay, in default of the mortar of later times. Wood was always less accessible than stone in this part of Gower, and hence the necessity of roofing huts in the manner I have mentioned; and the round form was adopted according to the custom of the old Britons, for whose houses, as well as villages and camps, it was preferred. This enclosure is 50 ft. in diameter, but its interest is increased by the "hollow way" which runs down the hill from it to the northward, and it soon afterwards deflected to the north-west, towards the valley, illustrating another British custom, showing the care with which the people on these hills secured themselves from observation on the approach of an enemy. The danger here expected was from the sea, by the estuary on that side. Similar "hollow ways" are traced in many other places, as approaches to British villages and camps. A path also led from the hut-enclosure to the brook in the ravine below.





PLAN OF ARTHUR'S STONE.

Several detached huts may be observed to the south-west of this, and others in various parts of the hill on its northern slope, evidently so placed, notwithstanding their exposure to the north wind, because the danger from attack was greater in that quarter, and greater watchfulness was required there than on the well-guarded southern face of Cefn Bryn.

These single huts, and small enclosures, scattered over the hill side, and often very distant from each other, fully exemplify the well known habits of the Celts to live apart from each other, which seems to be inherited by the English from their British ancestors.

Though Arthur's Stone has been often described, it may not be irrelevant, in giving the plan I made of it, to state that the thickness of its massive capstone is very unusual, being 6 ft. 8 in. in breadth (varying at different parts), and 7 ft. 5 in. in height towards the north end, decreasing to 4 ft. 11 in., and 2 ft. 1 in. at the south, with a total length of from 13 ft. 9 in. to 14 ft. 6 in. It was once much larger, a considerable portion having fallen from its western side. This happened, not as some have supposed, at a late time, "thirty years ago"; for though the story of its having been split by St. David with a blow from his sword, related in the Iolo MSS., is fabulous, it shows that tradition attributes its fracture to a remote period; and whether Camden is correct or not, in stating that it was split for mill stones, his authority is a sufficient witness of its having been broken before he wrote. Besides the proof which St. David is said to have given of its not being holy, he is supposed to have commanded a spring of water to rise from beneath it, which was long believed to account for the water standing there, and only to become dry in the hottest summer; but, notwithstanding all St. David's admonitions and miracles, many superstitious practices were continued at this cromlech till within very recent times: honey cakes were offered upon it for good luck, and at certain periods of the moon, the credulous crawled round it

on their hands and feet in the hopes of seeing a lover, or for some equally silly reason, which many, even at the present day, may remember, though few would be willing to confess that they had given way to such credulity.

Another name of Arthur's Stone, *Maen Cetti*, has led to much discussion. Some have contended that it was derived from that of a tribe of Britons, who did, or did not, live in the neighbourhood. But its resemblance to a word signifying "habitation," "hut," or "cot," and the idea of habitation so often attached to such monuments, as to Kit's *Cotty* house, in Kent, and to Swine's *houses* on Rhôssili Down, seem to connect *Maen Cetti* with a stone hut.¹

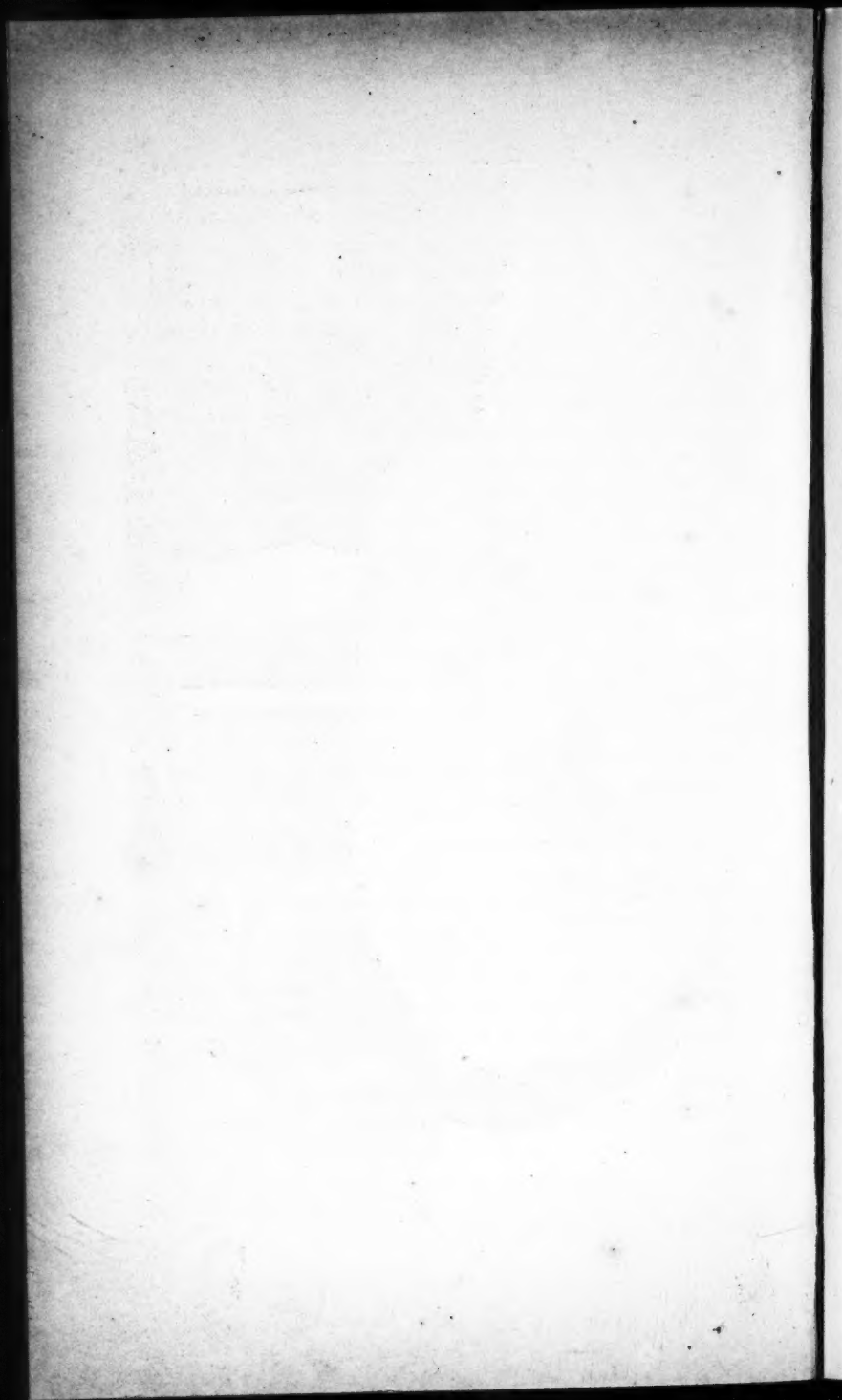
The capstone and its supporters are of the conglomerate of the old red stone, which is the formation of Cefn Bryn, as of all the highest hills in this extreme corner of Gower, and has been thrust upwards through the carboniferous (or mountain) limestone; and the numerous blocks of large size in various parts of this ridge, particularly towards its western extremity, might well serve to suggest to an ancient Briton the propriety of raising cromlechs in their vicinity, though the only one on this hill is Arthur's Stone. It has been suggested that this cromlech appears from its low position to have been formed by excavating beneath the block which now forms its massive capstone, and which was then lying on the surface; and that it was supported artificially during the process, until its future supporters were fixed in their places, thus accounting for four only out of nine bearing, or touching, the capstone, and for their bases being so far below the level of the ground. It may, however, be observed that of the four stones, the three at the north end may have been placed there after the interments had been made beneath the capstone, in order to close the chamber, or compartment,

¹ I have elsewhere had occasion to observe that the word *cwt* or *cyl* (pl. *cyttiau*) also signifies "roundness", which would apply very properly to the circular houses or hut-circles of the ancient Britons.



ARTHUR'S STONE, WEST SIDE.

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at that end, for it consists of two parts separated by a rude partition of one central pillar, standing between the two outer ones, which was placed nearly in the centre, though it now inclines a little to the eastward, owing to the great pressure of the capstone. The other (southern) compartment may have been closed by other stones now removed, or possibly by the long stone lying about 3 ft. from the southern extremity of the cromlech. This stone measures 8 ft. 4 in. or 8 ft. 5 in. in length, by 2 in. in breadth, and is about 3 ft. 3 in. thick, which is certainly much less than the height of the other (upright) supporters of the capstone; and, indeed, it might, from its size and appearance, be taken for a *maen hir* ("longstone"), were it not that its position ill accords with that generally assigned to such monuments. It is rather longer than is necessary to fill the space between the other two southernmost supporters, but if its height is considered sufficient, an additional projection at each end of it, though it might disturb the regularity of the sides, would not interfere with the object of closing the chamber; and we find that one of the slabs forming the west side of the *Chûn* cromlech projects in like manner beyond its neighbours at the south end.

The open spaces left between the supporters, in this and other cromlechs, are supposed to have been filled up with smaller stones, or with rude dry masonry.

The position of the capstone of this cromlech presents to the eye a curious deception; the lower edge of it appearing to dip towards the south, while in reality it dips slightly towards the north. The deception is partly caused by the form of the stone in that part, which at its northern end rises suddenly at a considerable angle, while the rest is nearly level, having an incline of about $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in 9 ft. from the south end.¹ The whole, however, does appear to lean over considerably to the west-

¹ I greatly fear for the safety of this interesting monument; and, indeed, some silly person has lately thrown down one of the four principal stones of the avenue above mentioned.

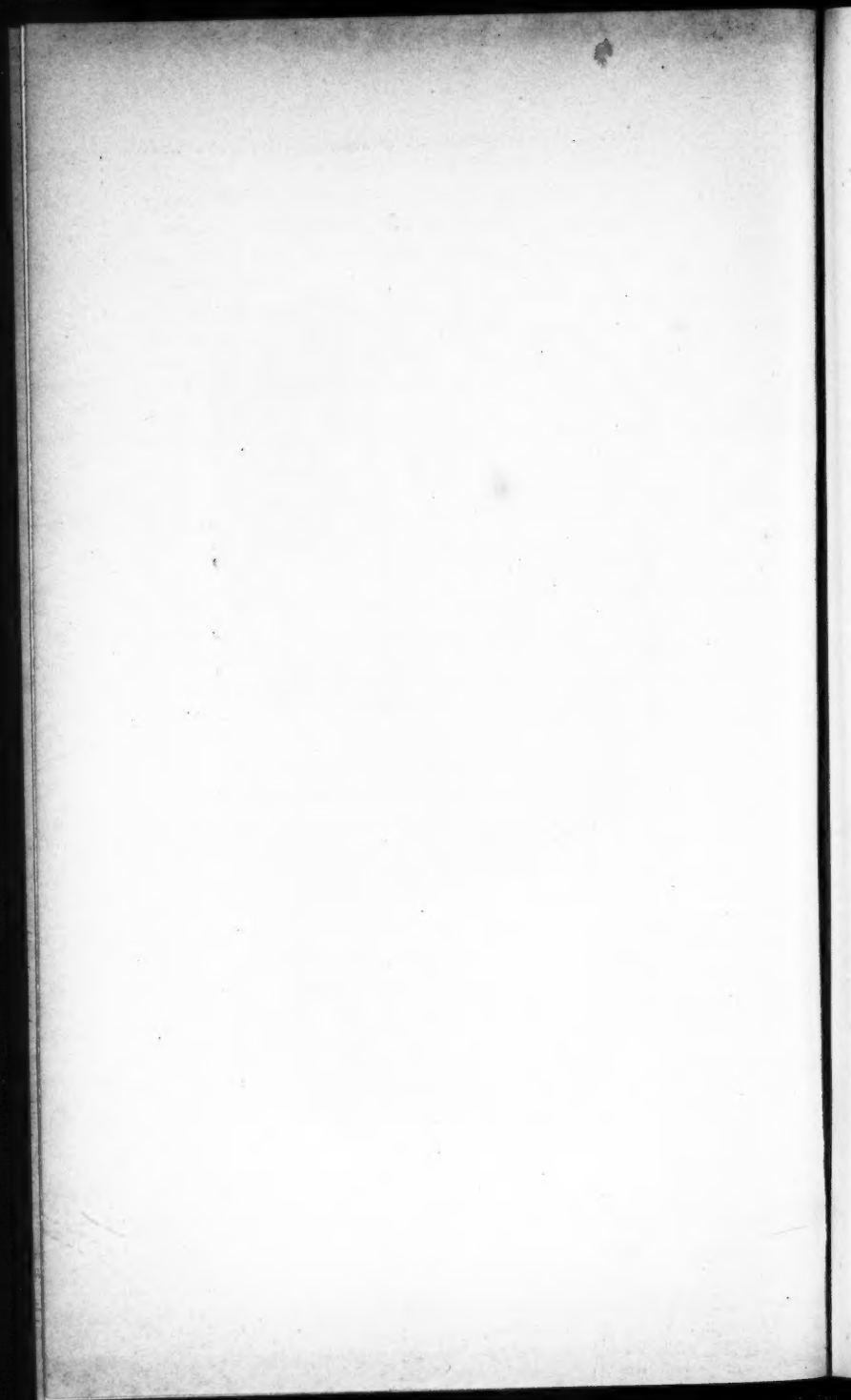
ward, from which side the portion above mentioned has fallen off; though in reality the upper edge overhangs the lower one only about 9 ins. But you perceive at once how nearly horizontal is the line of the bottom of the capstone, on standing opposite to, and at a little distance from, the west side (*v.* elevation in plate 3). Here, too, you perceive how the whole cromlech stands in relation to the bank, or slope of the hill, to the south of it; and its position, not immediately on the highest part, but a little below it, is in accordance with that of similar monuments in other places; the object being to profit by the higher ground on one side, and to save labour in raising the mound or carn over it. The ground, however, is here little above the level of the under part of the capstone, perhaps about 2 ft.; and it is possible that, when a capstone was as massive as this of Arthur's Stone, the upper part of it may not have been quite covered by the tumulus. Being immovable when thus partly exposed, it would answer the same purpose as the large stone rolled against the door of the sepulchre, according to the custom at Jerusalem; and this mode of partially covering large capstones was, if I mistake not, prevalent among the Scandinavians, in raising mounds over their tombs. It is difficult to determine whether it was at any time a custom in Britain, when such massive capstones were used. The dimensions of the southern compartment of Arthur's Stone are uncertain. It may have been about 6 ft. long by 4 ft. 10 ins.; and the northern one about 6 ft. broad and 3 ft. 9 ins. in length, varying in different parts.

The capstone I have already stated to be from 13 ft. 9 ins. to 14 ft. 6 ins. in length, by 6 ft. 8 ins. in breadth, and 7 ft. 5 ins. in thickness towards the north end; the southern end being considerably less, and tapering to a round point. It has beneath it nine upright pillars, of which four only touch or support it, marked in my plan B, C, G, and I; and two others, K and L, are fallen. One of its central supporters, on the east side, stands about 2 ft. 6 ins. above the present surface of the ground, or



ARTHUR'S STONE, NORTH END.

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rather of the loose stones thrown or fallen around them, which render it difficult to fix this measurement very exactly; and the average height of the supporters above the original surface seems to have been about 3 ft. 9 ins., varying in different places. They stand in a hollow, and this is now filled with water, which is seldom dry even in the hottest summers. The three supporters at the north end are higher than at the east; and one stands 4 ft. 5 ins. above the present surface, or about 5 ft. 4 ins. above the original surface of the ground, in accordance with the truncated or bevelled shape of the capstone in that part, though this additional height does not enable them to touch it. That at the north-west corner is about 4 ft. 9 ins. above the original surface of the ground. The whole height of the cromlech may have been about 11 ft. at the highest part. Its weight was reckoned by Camden about twenty tons; and when the fallen block still formed part of it, between twenty-five and thirty; but I consider that it weighs much more. That the large flat block now lying on the ground at the west side, was once a portion of the capstone is evident from its dimensions, and from the appearance of its upper surface. It corresponds to rather more than half of the thickest part of the western face, from which it was detached, not, I imagine (as Camden was told), to make millstones, but more probably by the frost, after water had entered a fissure in that part, no mark of wedges being visible at the edges. The detached piece measures about 7 ft. 3 ins. by 6 ft. 9 ins.; and is 1 ft. 8 ins., or at the north and north-west ends 3 ft. 2 ins. in thickness; and its present shape and reduced size may possibly be owing to the southern portion (beyond the line marked *a, d*, in the plan and elevation¹) having been broken off *after* its fall by those who intended to fashion it into a millstone, though it was not split off from the capstone for that purpose; and the trouble of cutting into a proper shape a block not very well adapted

¹ I have marked the corresponding points on the capstone and the fallen block, in the elevation.

for a millstone, may account for their desisting from the attempt after they had performed the rougher and easier work of breaking away with sledge-hammers some of its superfluous parts.¹ It will, however, be seen, on comparing it with the part from which it fell, that one end, corresponding to the top of the north-west corner of the capstone, projects 8 or 9 ins. (at *e*), the capstone having been broken away in that part since it was detached from it.

Two of the supporters of the detached block have been thrown down; evidently at the time of its fall, as one lies partly beneath it; and the other has been thrust aside from its original position at the north-west corner, where it closed the northern chamber in that part. The entire height of one of these is 4 ft. 11 ins.; of the other, 3 ft. 4 ins.; but some portion of the latter may have been broken off, and the other may have closed the chamber in that part, without performing the office of supporter to the block in its original position.

It has been said by some persons that Arthur's Stone (*i. e.* the cap) formerly rocked; and that it has changed its position at different times, bearing more or less on some of its supporters; but the truth of these statements cannot easily be ascertained. There is a slab of irregular shape, measuring about 4 ft. 10 ins. by 3 ft. 10 ins., which lies to the south-west of the cromlech, perhaps part of the fallen portion of the capstone; and as it rocks, this peculiarity may have been transferred, by imperfect recollection, from it to the capstone. The idea that massive stones of this kind rock is not unusual; nor is it unusual to find that many do so from natural causes. They have been noticed by ancient as well as by modern writers. Pliny (*N. H.*, ii, 96) describes one at Harpasa in Asia Minor, which might be rocked by one finger, but was immovable if pressed by the whole body; perfectly agreeing with the principle on which they move,—a too powerful thrust causing the

¹ On one of its sides are certain small holes which may have been made for introducing wedges into this part of the fallen block.

stone to be no longer balanced on its pivot, and making it touch the opposite side of the surrounding hollow.

In times of ignorance and superstition they were looked upon with great veneration; and there can be little doubt that the priests, in those days, availed themselves of the wonderful property of rocking stones to impose upon the credulous. Some are still found on Dartmoor and in other parts of England; but I can assert, from my own observation, that the immense block which till lately stood above the granite quarries of Constantine, in Cornwall, was not a rocking stone as some have asserted; nor do I know of any authority to shew that it rocked in ancient times. I can readily believe that the Druids¹ may have taken advantage of these and other natural phenomena to impose upon the ignorant Britons; perhaps occasionally imitating nature, which had given them a hint of the *modus operandi*, in order to produce similar miracles when required. And as the pagan priests of Italy, in old times, made frankincense to liquify at Egnatia, without fire ("flamma sine thure liquescere limine sacro"), so the hint has, in like manner, been taken in later times, and in the same country, to cause the liquefaction of another substance.

Arthur's Stone stands nearly north and south, or 195° by compass; and as the entrances to the two chambers were at the north and south ends, it may be supposed that they are at variance with usual custom, cromlechs being said to have their entrances on the east side.

¹ It seems to be a fashion with some persons, at the present day, to question the existence of the Druids, though Cæsar, Diodorus, Strabo, Cicero, Diogenes Laertius, Pomponius Mela, and others, better acquainted with the matter, were of a different opinion; and Cicero states that he was *personally acquainted* with a Druid. In i, 78, *De Divinatione*, he says: "Dryades sunt è quibus ipse Divitiacum Heduum hospitem tuum laudatoremque cognovi, qui et naturæ rationem quam physiologiam Græci appellant, notam esse sibi profitebatur." Their tenets are circumstantially set forth by other writers. They were proscribed by Claudius. Pliny (xxx, 4) says that Tiberius had before put down the Druids of the Gallic tribes; and they are mentioned by later, as well as by several other early, writers.

This was a favourite direction for those who prayed or offered sacrifice in ancient times.¹ The East was considered the commencement of the world; and not only sun-worshippers, but others in different ages, have had a superstitious fancy to direct their prayers towards sunrise.² In Greek temples (with numerous exceptions) that custom was followed,³ and many people buried their dead towards the east; but I cannot discover any proof of a fixed rule in the cromlechs of Britain, some opening to the south-west, others to the north or to south-south-west, one to the south-west or to the north-east, and others to different points. But it is not always easy to ascertain on which side the entrance was, or which was the last closed; and even the sepulchral chambers with entrances at the end of a passage, as in our *tumps* at Stoney Littleton, Uley, and other places, do not solve the question, since the bodies might be placed in the lateral chambers in various positions, and at right angles with the passage. It is, however, very

¹ Vitruvius (iv, 5) says: "If possible, temples should be so placed that the statue may face to the west, so that those who offer sacrifice at the altar may look towards the east, and towards the statue..... But temples which stand in the public roads ought to be so placed that passers by may look in, and make their salutations (to the statue)." The entrance at the west end, through the tower of our old Saxon churches, and in our cathedrals, afforded the same opportunity of looking in direct to the east end; and advantage was taken of this long line for processions. The Jews were ordered to pray towards the Temple of Jerusalem when in foreign lands (I Kings, 8, 44; Dan. 6, 10); and to pray towards the east, and "worship the sun toward the east," was a heathen custom abhorred by them (Ezek. 8, 16).

² A direction variable, but not quite so much as that of Mekkeh, which may correspond to any point of the compass, according to the fixed or temporary place of the individual when he prays. Pompey observed to Sylla, that "the rising sun had more worshippers than the setting sun," the double meaning of which we have adopted.

³ It was not adopted in primitive Christian churches, some of which were round, in imitation of the Holy Sepulchre; and even St. Peter's, like St. Maria Maggiore (erected in 300) and numerous early churches, is not directed to the east. Afterwards the entrance faced the west, and the so-called altar was placed at the east end, and the people prayed towards the east.

evident that the bodies found in our tumuli are not deposited there according to any fixed rule, two being often placed together, "each having the head in an opposite direction", and some in five different positions.¹ Yet, if we admit the authority of one of the Iolo MSS. respecting the orientation of British monuments (which says that it was a custom of the Britons to place in front of the entrance to their circles, at the distance of three or three times three fathoms, a stone to indicate the eastern cardinal point; and another to the north of it, to face the rising sun at the longest summer day; and an additional one to the south of it, pointing to the position of the rising sun at the shortest winter's day,—a line being drawn from these outer stones to one in the centre of the circle), we ought to suppose that the Britons had a particular veneration for sunrise and the east. But it is safer to be guided, in such matters, by facts obtained from the tombs themselves respecting the mode of depositing the bodies of the dead; and besides the evidence derived from the tumuli above mentioned, I may cite that of the *tump*, or chambered tomb, in Green Combe, near Park Mill, in Glamorgan, lately opened by Mr. Vivian, where the bodies were placed in various directions, and not uniformly towards the east. It is true that when three supporters of a cromlech alone remain, or when there are large openings between four or more of the supporters, it may be a doubtful question; but we have sufficient authority for concluding that it was not an invariable rule with the Britons to make their tombs face, or to place the bodies of the dead, in any particular direction.

With regard to the position of some tumuli and other sepulchral monuments on heights, it is quite consistent with the feeling which made the friends of the deceased raise such memorials in honour of those they esteemed and respected. It was natural that a distinguished individual should be buried on some elevated spot; his memory was honoured by the marked position

¹ See Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings*, pp. 68, 73, 76.

they selected for his monument; and people in early ages generally adopted this custom. And while it recalled the memory of the deceased, it stimulated those who came after him to emulate his deeds, and to show themselves worthy of a similar honour.

Some tumuli had upright stones placed round them, which call to mind the large mounds of upper Ethiopia, called *Tarabéel*, as well as the smaller ones in the same country, surrounded at their base by rows of small pebbles, though the *Tarabéel* appear to have been once covered with a rude casing of flat stones, perhaps an imitation of the Pyramids which abound there, and which differ only from them in their circular form. The tumulus is the natural monument of the dead. We find it, on a grand scale, represented by the Pyramids of Egypt, of Ethiopia, and of Mexico, with the only difference that these were rectangular; the largest tombs of the Etruscans were a circular mound standing upon a raised basement of stone, from which the grand tomb of Augustus, and that of Adrian (now the Castle of St. Angelo), at Rome, were copied; the Greeks raised tumuli over the bodies of their distinguished heroes,¹ some of which remain to this day, and perfectly accord with the descriptions given of them by Homer, Apollonius Rhodius, and other ancient writers; those of the old Illyrians are seen in Dalmatia; and numerous tumuli in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, bear witness to the universality of the custom of raising them in honour of the dead. Nor was the ancient pagan use of the tumulus and the carn at once discarded by the Britons on their conversion to Christianity, and carns have been found in Wales with christian interments; for, besides that of a certain "Carausius" (a namesake of the usurper), who "*hic jacet in hoc congeries lapidum*," bearing the monogram of Christ, there

¹ Pausanias (*Accad.*, c. 16) speaks of a tomb on a circular basement of stone in Greece also, "*λίθου κρηπίδι ἐν κυκλῷ περιεχόμενον*." It was the tomb of Epytus, which he says was mentioned by Homer. Some other Greek tombs were of similar form.

is one in memory of David, beheaded in London by Edward 1st, and another of his brother Llewelyn, still called *Carnedd Davydd* and *Carnedd Llewelyn*. There are also *Carn y Groes* ("Carn of the Cross"), in Glamorgan, *Ty Illtyd*, in Breconshire, and several others of Christian times in North and South Wales; and a large tumulus stands in the churchyard of *Ystrad Owen*, near Cowbridge, said to be of *Owen ab Morgan*, King of Glamorgan.

The mound, or *carn*, which once covered Arthur's Stone may be traced here and there, showing that its diameter was from 73 to 74 ft. It consisted of earth as well as of stones, and on the higher ground, to the south-east and west, indications of the extent of the outer limit of the mound may be perceived.¹ For though I was at one time disposed to think that *cromlechs* were not covered by a mound, or a *carn*,² I have since found reason to alter that opinion; not from any conjecture, but from actual proof; and a visit to those at *Marros*, on the south-west border of Caermarthenshire, convinced me of the fact, and explained the presence of the remarkable masses of stone about the *Rhossili Cromlechs*—the *Swine's*, or *Swayne's*, houses already mentioned—given in my plan (in Plate 5), from which

¹ Some stones, of greater size than the rest, appear to have been placed at the edge or on the circumference of the circular mound or *carn* raised over this *cromlech*.

² Many arguments might be, and have been, used in support of the opinion that they were so covered; among the most valid of which is this, that if not covered they would be the most exposed and the worst kind of burial-place for the dead. But another, which endeavours to prove it by stating that Anglo-Saxon MSS. do not mention *cromlechs* as visible structures, is fallacious, since circles are also unnoticed in those documents; and no one will suppose that they were also concealed under mounds in those days; the reason really being that people at that time were not in the habit of noticing such monuments, except when one happened to mark a boundary, like "the stone kist on Holcombe", and in other instances quoted from the *Codex Diplomaticus* by Mr. Kemble; all which show that some at least of these *hóran stanas* ("hoary-stones" as they are still called), *cromlechs*, and others, were uncovered about nine hundred years ago. (*V. Journ. Arch. Inst.*, xiv, pp. 132, 135.)

it will be seen, and particularly from the northern one, that the cromlech was placed very far from the centre of the carn, probably to render it less liable to be discovered; and the stones lying about Arthur's Stone were used for the same purpose. And though it is well known that more than one edict was issued in early christian times, to bury and conceal such monuments, in consequence of the superstitious reverence which still continued to be paid to them, the distant position and important character of the Marros cromlechs would render the execution of such an order, in their case, almost unnecessary. Such a prohibition, however, was as much required by the early christians of Britain as of any other country; and there is sufficient evidence of the Britons having been converted to christianity at a period long before the edicts of the "fourth and fifth centuries" were promulgated. For even if the long credited story of their conversion at the time of St. Paul is not accepted; if the conversion of King Lucius, about 180 A.D., mentioned by Bede, is doubted; if Tertullian's and Origen's statements that christianity had penetrated into Britain in their time (at the beginning of the third century); are not considered sufficient authority; if Eusebius' assertion that the apostles and the seventy disciples carried christianity "to the British Isles" (which is also stated by Theodoret) is not considered sufficiently circumstantial, it is at least certain that churches had been already built in Britain "at the beginning of the fourth century," and that there is decided evidence of the presence of three British bishops at the Council of Arles, in 314 A.D.; with every reason to suppose that christianity had long before been established in their country. That Claudia, mentioned by St. Paul (II Ep. Tim., iv, 21) with Pudens, was the same as the Claudia in Martial, has been doubted; though the coincidence is remarkable, and their identity might readily be accepted from the two statements in Martial, that Claudia was married to Pudens, *Epig.* lib. iv, 13, "Claudia, Rufe, meo nubit peregrina Pu-

denti," and that Claudia Rufina was a Briton,—*Ep.*, lib. xi, 54

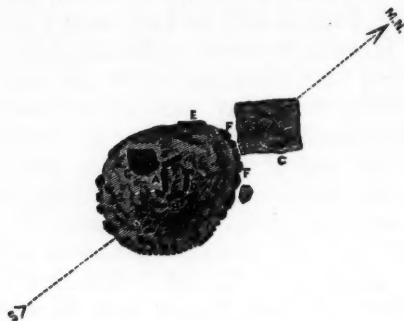
"Claudia cæruleis cum sit Rufina Britannis
Edita, cur Latine pectora plebis habet."

It is highly probable that the "foreign" and the "British" Claudia were the same person, but it is not so probable that she and Pudens are the two persons mentioned by St. Paul; the two names do not occur together in St. Paul's epistle, as those of a man and his wife, but separated by that of Linus ("Pudens, and Linus, and Claudia"). Besides there is nothing to lead us to suppose that Aulus Pudens, a *primipilus* in the Roman army ("et referes pili præmia clarus eques"), was a christian (*Mart. Epig.* i, 32, and vi, 58); and the Pudens of St. Paul is said to have been a senator, not a soldier.¹ There is, however, sufficient evidence of the Britons having been christians before the year 314, and great probability that they were so very much earlier. If it has been said that there was no Archbishop in Britain till the arrival of Augustin, in 596, this in no way affects the question of the people being christians; that rank was first given to Athanasius in the same century, and that only as a title of honour without any jurisdiction attached to it, and in the East it was unknown till 320. Indeed, it may occur to most persons that the title of the head of the church at Rome was simply "Bishop," until, in 606, Boniface obtained from the Emperor Phocas the distinctive one of Pope, to be applied exclusively to the Bishop of Rome, Pope having been, till that time, the title of all bishops, as it still is of all priests in the Greek church. It must, however, be admitted that, without the interference of Augustin, the Pagan Saxons, through their hostility to the Britons, would not, in all probability, have been converted by the

¹ But on what authority was he a senator? This subject has been ingeniously and fully examined by the learned Archdeacon of Cardigan; but some points, as the authority of the inscription found at Colchester, have been called in question. (See a summary of his arguments in vol. i, New Series, of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 80.)

British christians; and we must gratefully acknowledge that to his preaching we are indebted for the rapid dissemination of christianity throughout England, as we are indebted to the Reformation for the purer doctrines of our church.

The Marros cromlechs, which are on the hill near the sea, about a mile and a quarter south-east of the village of Marros, and one mile south-south-west of Pendine, stand at a short distance from a ledge or natural terrace of rock, on the brow of the hill, which forms the western side of the valley that runs towards the shore. They are about 180 ft. apart, and are small, the capstone of the northern one measuring only 3 ft. 9 in. in length

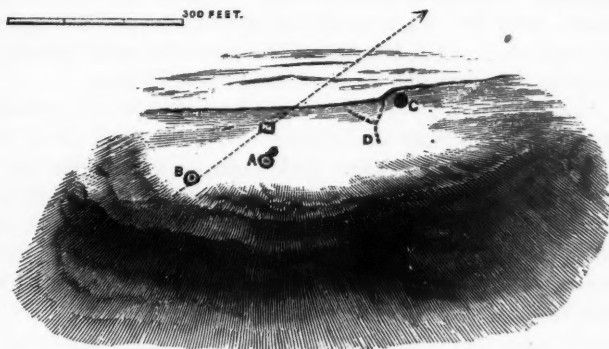


Northern Cromlech, Marros.

and breadth, and 4 ft. 1 in. at its western end, with a thickness of 7 in; and that of the southern one 8 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft., and eleven inches thick.¹ Both have been thrown off their supporting slabs, most of which are still erect. But these monuments are important from

¹ Their position and present condition will be better understood by the following references. Fig. 1.—A, one of the sides or supporting slabs of the northern cromlech is 2 ft. 1 in. long and 4 ft. 3 ins. high above the ground. B is 2 ft. 4 ins. long and 5 ins. thick. The capstone (C) has been thrown off. It is 3 ft. 9 ins. broad, or 4 ft. 1 in. at its western end, and 7 ins. thick. D is 3 ft. 1 in. long, and 4 ins. thick, sloping inwards; and 4 ft. 2 ins. high.

the little change they have undergone, except in the displacement of their capstones; they at once proclaim that they were covered with stones of various sizes from the adjacent rocks, and that the hollow space round them was made by those who uncovered them.



Height above Marros Cromlech.

In fact they are only partially cleared from their tumulus, or cairn of heaped stones. On this account they are highly interesting, and of more importance than many larger monuments. About 240 ft. from the northern cromlech is a large mass of stones, standing apart from the wall of rock, or terrace, to the west, and known by the name of the Druids' Altar; but though

E is 4 ft. 9 ins. long, 7 ins. thick, about 7 ft. from the cromlech, and forming part of what appears to be a wall of circuit at FF on the north side, and traceable again on the south-west. This wall is about 2 ft. in height. G is a large slab of rock. Fig. 2.—A, the space in the centre of the southern cromlech is about 5 ft. 7 ins. by 3 ft. 7 ins. B is a pointed stone, sloping, and 2 ft. 3 ins. in length. C, the capstone, fallen, 8 ft. 8 ins. by 6 ft.; and diagonally, 10 ft. and 9 ft. It is 11 ins. thick. D is 2 ft. 5 ins. long, and 6 ins. thick, sloping inwards. E is 2 ft. 1 in. long, sloping inwards. F is 1 ft. 4 ins. long and 10 ins. thick. This cromlech stands in the same kind of heap of broken stones as the northern one. A and B shew the relative positions of the north and south cromlechs. C is a large mass of natural stones called the "Druids' Altar." D an irregular enclosure of uncertain time.

attributed, like many similar objects, to the Druids, it is a natural formation, and is probably innocent of Druids and sacrifices. Below it to the southward are several upright blocks, forming an irregular enclosure beneath this low terrace of rock, but of uncertain age and use. Between Marros and Pendine is a natural cavern, near the junction of the carboniferous limestone with the old red sandstone, which, from the small stream disappearing beneath it, is called Green bridge.

I have spoken above of customs having been inherited by the English from their Celtic ancestors, and the fact is consistent with reason and experience; for neither the Romans nor even the Saxons destroyed the original population of the country; and such an annihilation of the inhabitants never accompanies their conquest by an invader. It only happens when a people, immigrating with their wives and families, drive out the native race and occupy the whole land. A conquering people may take possession of the country, and put to death all the men bearing arms, or likely to resist them; but they keep the peasantry to work for their benefit, as they preserve the cattle and the produce of the land. The women are also spared, and taken as wives; and thus an equal number of the two races is left, besides the peasantry and the unfighting part of the population. The balance is therefore immensely in favour of the original and conquered race; and we know how great an influence the early training of mothers has on the minds of children, and how greatly it serves to retain habits and ideas. It is evident, then, that the Celtic element must still be traced in the English¹ (less in some than in

¹ The Celtic element was not destroyed; and though the Saxons were, in many parts of the country, the principal inhabitants, the English race was at no time composed solely of Saxons, and in some few counties the Celtic inhabitants outnumbered them. Had it been otherwise, the English would be Germans, which they are not. In like manner, in South America the invaders intermarried with the native population, and their descendants are a mixed race; while in North America the people are English, not having intermarried with the Aborigines, who were driven out of the country. This constitutes the difference between conquest and immigration.

other districts, owing to the influx of Saxons being greater than is usual in such invasions); and though the features, stature, and external aspect of a people are often changed by the union of two races under such conditions, many marked peculiarities of the original inhabitants are retained; and certain points in which the English still resemble the ancient Britons, as described by Roman writers, are readily accounted for. But the amalgamation of two different and very distinct people, the Briton and the Saxon, and many qualities derived from the latter, have formed the mind and organising powers of the modern English, and given them their aptitude for self-government, love of enterprise, fondness for the sea and commercial pursuits, with other peculiarities, which they could never have acquired from their British forefathers, however much they may resemble them in their hereditary resolve, mentioned by Tacitus, "never to be slaves", and in showing themselves obedient to laws and to those who govern them without oppression.

GARDNER WILKINSON.

Brynfield House, Gower, Glamorgan.
November 1869.

NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE MANOR OF HUNTINGTON, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 246, vol. xv.)

THE park adjoined the lord's demesne lands, the village of Huntington, and the castle. Its limits are uncertain, but judging from the names of fields in an old survey of 1733, it probably extended from what is still known as "Park Style" to the road which leads from Huntington village towards Brilley, comprising the greater part of the land held with the present residence of Huntington Park and the Lodge Farm. Its estimated extent in the early part of the seventeenth century was four hundred acres. It was enclosed partly with paling and partly with a hawthorn hedge as far as the village, near which was the Walrhey gate, probably the entrance into Welsh Huntington.¹ Receipts for the agistment in it of carthorses (*affri*) and other animals are accounted for in 1372 and 1403. In 1372 charges occur for sawing timber for planks, and cleaving "posteles and railles" of oak trees fallen in Kingswood, for the renewal of the park paling, and cutting tynet or tyning, and cleaving stakes for the repair of a considerable length of the hedge. In 1413 the paling, which had in places been blown down by the wind, was refixed with new posts and rails from Kingswood; and a hedge, forming part of the park fence from the Crabtrees to the upper gate of the castle, was pleashed. As late as the 15th Edward IV the meadows under Snellesley were let to Philip Moholam; but soon afterwards they were thrown, with other pastures, into the park. It was then for the first time probably used as a deer park by Edward the last duke. Thomas Shirley was appointed² park-keeper by letters patent, under the duke's seal of arms,³ on the 2nd June, 1503, at the wages of 2*d.* a day, in addition to the park-

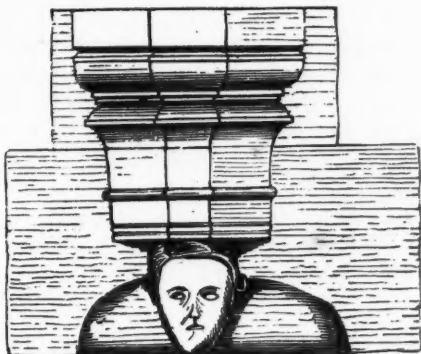
¹ See "Walescheria", Rym., *Fœdera*, i, 341.

² "Compotus Rowland Brugge," receiver of Hay and Huntington, 22, 23 Henry VII. (Exch. Ministers' Acct., No. 78.)

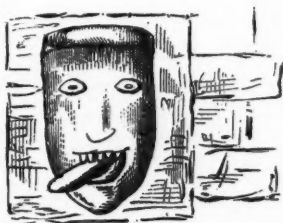
³ "Sigillum ad arma".



OVER STABLE DOOR AT HUNTINGTON CASTLE.

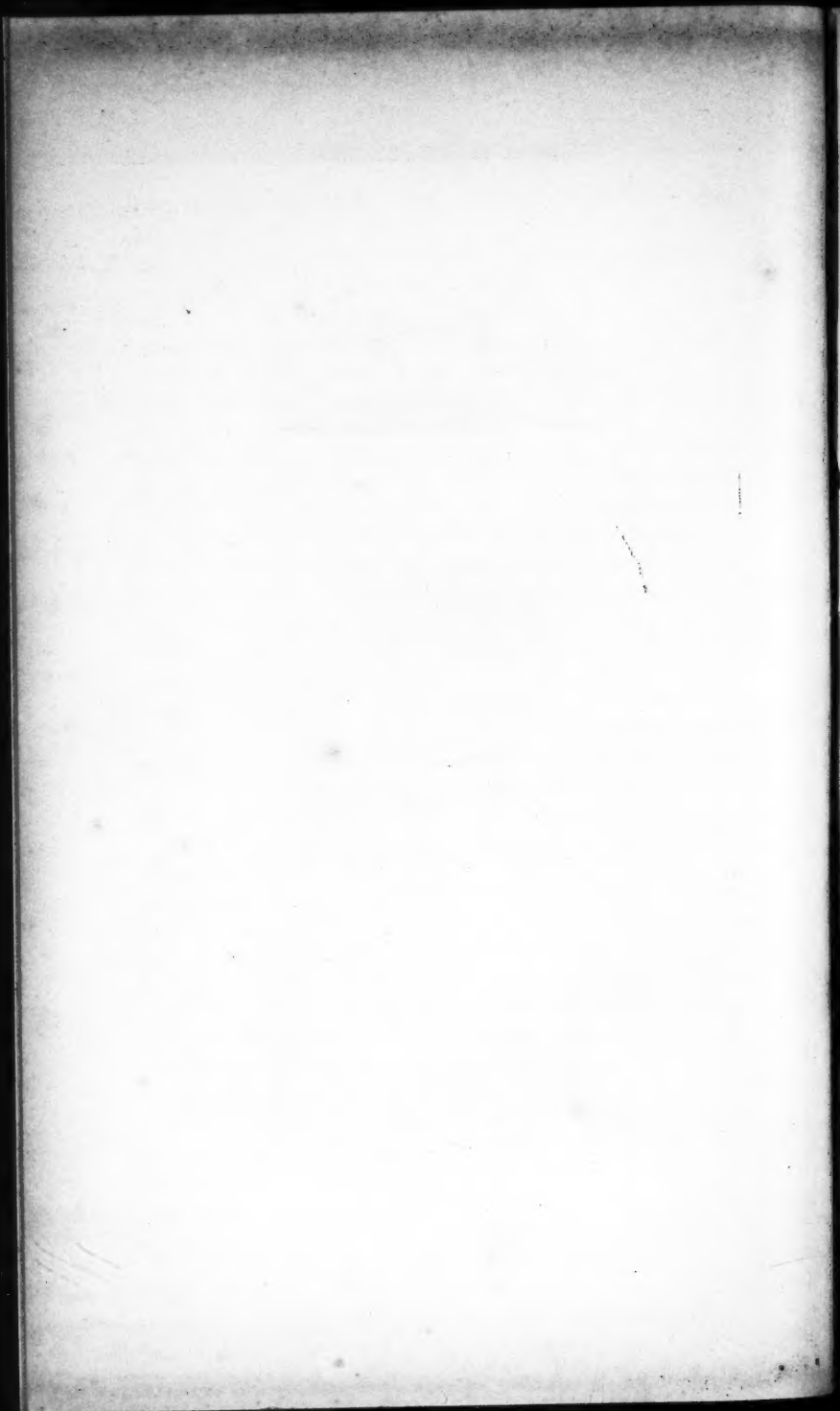


HUNTINGTON.



HUNTINGTON.

CORBELS.



keeper's yearly customary allowance of four sums and three truggs of rye; and on the 22 Nov. 1506, the duke, by his letters patent, granted the office of master¹ in charge of the game of his park of Huntington to William Uvedale, knight (*miles*), during the duke's pleasure, at the yearly wages of five marcs. The survey on the duke's attainder, before referred to, states:—"The park there is a goodly and parkly ground containing two miles about, having one hundred deer in the same. The keeper there is Thos. Shirley, lately admitted the king's servant, as is said,—officers at the king's pleasure. The fee of the park is at 78s. per ann. The stewardship goeth with Brecknock." In 1529, 40s. is accounted for in respect of the agistment of cattle in the park in summer and winter; so it may be inferred that it had then ceased to be a deer park.

Mention may be expected to be made of the churches of Huntington and Brilley as well as that of Kington. A reference to the early registers of the diocese of Hereford has, however, afforded no information as to Huntington and Brilley, although it has been the means of verifying the correctness of the extracts as to Kington in Parry's history. A repetition of these extracts in this paper is unnecessary. It will suffice to state that the existing registers commence with the appointment of Thomas de Cantelupe as bishop in 1275, and that the first entry of a presentation to the living of Kington is dated 3rd of Kalends of May (29 April), 1279, and was made between the abbot and convent of Tyrone² on an agreement between them and the Earl of Hereford and Essex, who on the 9th February, 1293, obtained a judgment confirming his right of presentation as against the abbot and convent. The Bohun family appear to have afterwards exercised the right of presentation until 31 January, 1404, when the prior and convent of Llanthony, near Gloucester, presented, and continued to

¹ "Magister deduct' Ferarum", an office probably the same as "Magister Venator".

² Tiron, in the diocese of Chartres, a Benedictine abbey, of which the priory at Titley, a parish adjoining Kington, was a cell.

present until the dissolution of monasteries. In the ecclesiastical taxation of England and Wales by Pope Nicholas IV, in 1291, the entry, "*Ecclesia de Kyngton, taxatio £20; decima, £2*", occurs under the head of the deanery of Webbely. A charge in the account of Roger Barton (1372, 3) of payments made to two carters and a shepherd for offerings at the feasts of the Nativity and Easter, and the mention of a chaplain at Huntington, in the early part of the reign of Henry IV, lead to the inference that there was a church or chapel there, held with the living of Kington. Two or three small pieces of land lying between Huntington Castle and the Forest Wood belonged to the chantry of the Virgin Mary at Kington until the abolition of chantries, when they fell into the hands of the crown, and were not sold until a recent period.

The right to hold fairs and markets dates from an early period. King Henry III, on the 8th Jany. 1256, granted to Humphrey de Bohun, jun., that he and his heirs might have a weekly market on Friday within the manor; and a yearly fair there, of three days' duration, on the vigil, day, and morrow, of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr.¹

Some light is thrown on the state of the district by the receiver's account, 23 Henry VII. He charges himself, in his year's account, with the large sum of £260 for penalties on forfeited recognisances taken in the manor court of record. The chief offenders were Jankyn Smith, of Pentre Ivor Goch in Brille, and Jevan Gwyn his servant, who had robbed, and afterwards murdered, some Carmarthenshire men, probably on their way into England with black cattle. Jankyn made default; his goods and house were seized for the lord's use; and his bailman, Merriek David Beynon, was the sufferer. Richard Hargest, David ap Lewis of the lordship of Radnor, Griffith ap Thomas, and John Mahollam, bail for Hoell ap Rhys ap Lewis, who was accused of divers felonies, were fined for not producing him at the duke's

¹ Charter Rolls, 41 H. III, m. 10.

castle when summoned. The bail of John Daywyn, bailiff of the borough of Kington, also forfeited their recognisances for his neither returning nor presenting the forfeiture of the goods and chattels of Hugh Corveser, accused of felony.¹

It now only remains to notice a few miscellaneous entries which occur in the accounts. In 1413 William Grenewey, the English bailiff, rode to Marffelde to meet the receiver, Thos. Lawrence. In 1415 he rode to London with money for the lord, and was absent ten days. The expenses of his journey and stay there amounted to 10s.; and he was allowed to purchase a cloak, at a cost of 13s. 4d., for himself at the lord's expense. He also charges in the same year 4s. for himself and a man riding to Thornby² with money for the same receiver. In 1544 the accountant was allowed 2s. for his journey to Brecon to attend on the receiver. The wages of the master workmen, carpenters, and sawyers, employed on the works at the castle, in the reigns of Edward III, Henry IV, and Henry V, were 4d. per day. The other workmen employed received 3d. In 1372 Thomas the Irishman and Robt. Stanley, masons, were employed to do the work by contract. A charge is made for "skaffald hurdlys". The limestone, purchased probably at Old Radnor, cost 1s. 4d. per sum, or 2d. per bushel,—a very high price if we adopt Professor Rogers's multiple of 12 in order to arrive at the comparative value now; occasioned, in a great measure, by the want of gunpowder to blast the hard rock. As 3d. per bushel is, in the same account, charged for burnt lime, we may arrive at the conclusion that the lesser price arises from the stone being purchased in its natural state, and burnt at Huntington in rude kilns of earth and stone; alternate layers of wood and limestone,³ broken small, being placed

¹ Account of Rowland Brugge, receiver of Hay and Huntington.

² Probably Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, where Edward, last Duke of Buckingham, built a castle in the place of the old house. (Parker's *Dom. Arch. Fifteenth Century*, p. 263.)

³ Ure's Dictionary, "Lime."

in the kiln for the purpose. The present price of burnt lime at the kiln is 6*d.* per bushel. The sand for mortar was obtained by digging on the spot. In 1403 Galfrid was master-workman at the repairs of the castle. The names of the other workmen were Richard, Eynon Vaughan, David, John, son of Richard, Thomkyn, David Gam, Jevan ap Meredyth, David ap Knoll, Clement Baker, and a workman of Glaudestre. The charge for hauling timber from Snellesley to the castle was 6*d.* per day, and from Kingswood and the Hayewood 8*d.* per load (*plaustratio*). Sand was obtained at Yazor, about sixteen miles distant; and a man was paid for searching for it, and carting it to the castle, for two days, 20*d.* 2 cwt. and 20 lbs. of lead were purchased at 11*s.* 10*d.*; and 2 cwt. of lead and an old vessel, of Philip Barrett at Radnor, for 10*s.* 8*d.* was allowed for carrying the lead from Radnor and other places to the castle. An old furnace was purchased of Rees Hargest by the plumber for 3*s.*, and 4 lbs. of tin (*stanni*) at a cost of 1*s.*, and one pennyworth of wax, were purchased for melting and making a solder.

Extracts from the reeve's accounts¹ and the inquiries which have supplied the materials, follow this paper. It is a matter for regret that no continuous accounts exist; but considering that the manor was only in the hands of the crown during a minority or a forfeiture, and how short-lived private documents generally are, it is fortunate that a few remain, and thus enable some account, imperfect as it necessarily must be, to be given of the past.

After its forfeiture, on the attainder of Edward, last Duke of Buckingham, the manor remained in the hands of the crown until the 30th June, 1564, when it was granted, by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Ambrose Cave, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and ever afterwards continued in the hands of a subject.

R. W. B.

¹ I acknowledge the obligations which I am under to Mr. Stuart A. Moore, Record Agent, in searching for documents, and making transcripts of those which are at the Record Office.



FRONT VIEW, ENTRANCE TO TUMULUS, PLAS NEWYDD.

ON THE TUMULUS IN PLAS NEWYDD PARK,
ANGLESEY.

WITH the exception of Cornwall there is, perhaps, no county in England and Wales so rich in Celtic remains as Anglesey, or possessing so varied a form of megalithic structures, cromlechs or cistvaens, mein-hirion or chambered tumuli. Many of these have been ably described of late, and figured in the pages of the *Archæological Journal* and *Archæologia Cambrensis*; but hitherto one of the most interesting has not been so fully described as it deserves, from its size and peculiar features.

In the park of Plas Newydd, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, towards the southern end, and on the left hand of a path leading to the kitchen gardens, there is to be seen a large green mound or tumulus with two oak trees of considerable size growing upon it. No one can pass without being struck with its appearance, situated as it is in a valley of surpassing beauty, surrounded by magnificent trees of all sorts. The vista to the south-east is terminated by the grand range of Carnarvonshire mountains, Snowdon with its triple head above all the others.

The visitor, descending to examine the mound, will find on the east side that excavations have been made in former times, disclosing an entrance to the interior chamber or cist which once contained the bones or ashes of the great warrior, in whose memory this stupendous mound was erected. We may speculate whether he was one of the heroes who died on this spot fighting against the victorious legion of the Romans led by Paulinus Suetonius; more probably he may have been one of an earlier race.

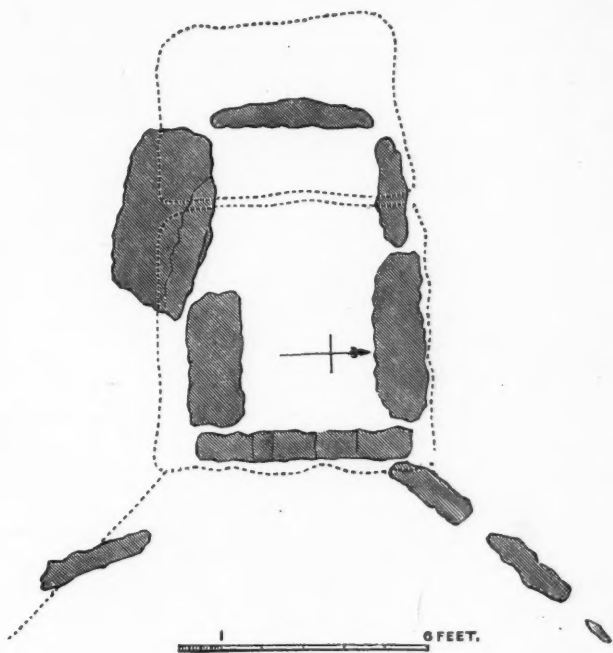
The mound itself, as is usually the case, is formed of earth and the small fragments of limestone which abound in the surrounding soil. The cist is composed of large

flat slabs of limestone, the dimensions of which are accurately given in the plan, from drawings and measurements taken by the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, jun., of Menaifron. The peculiar feature of this sepulchral chamber is the front stone closing the entrance to the cist. It faces the east, and is perforated in two places. This stone is now broken in half; but the lower portion remains in its original position. It has two circular holes, about ten inches in diameter, artificially made in it; the upper portion of the stone having been broken, and probably removed, when the mound was first excavated. We cannot with any certainty say that the stone had been of one piece, or that the holes had been perfect circles. About three-quarters appear to remain; and from the circumstance that this stone, on the north side, reaches within seven inches of the covering stone at the top, we may, I think, conclude that it was originally one perfect stone, which closed the entrance to the chamber. The holes are chamfered off on the outside. The entrance is about 2 ft. 3 ins. high, and 5 ft. wide.

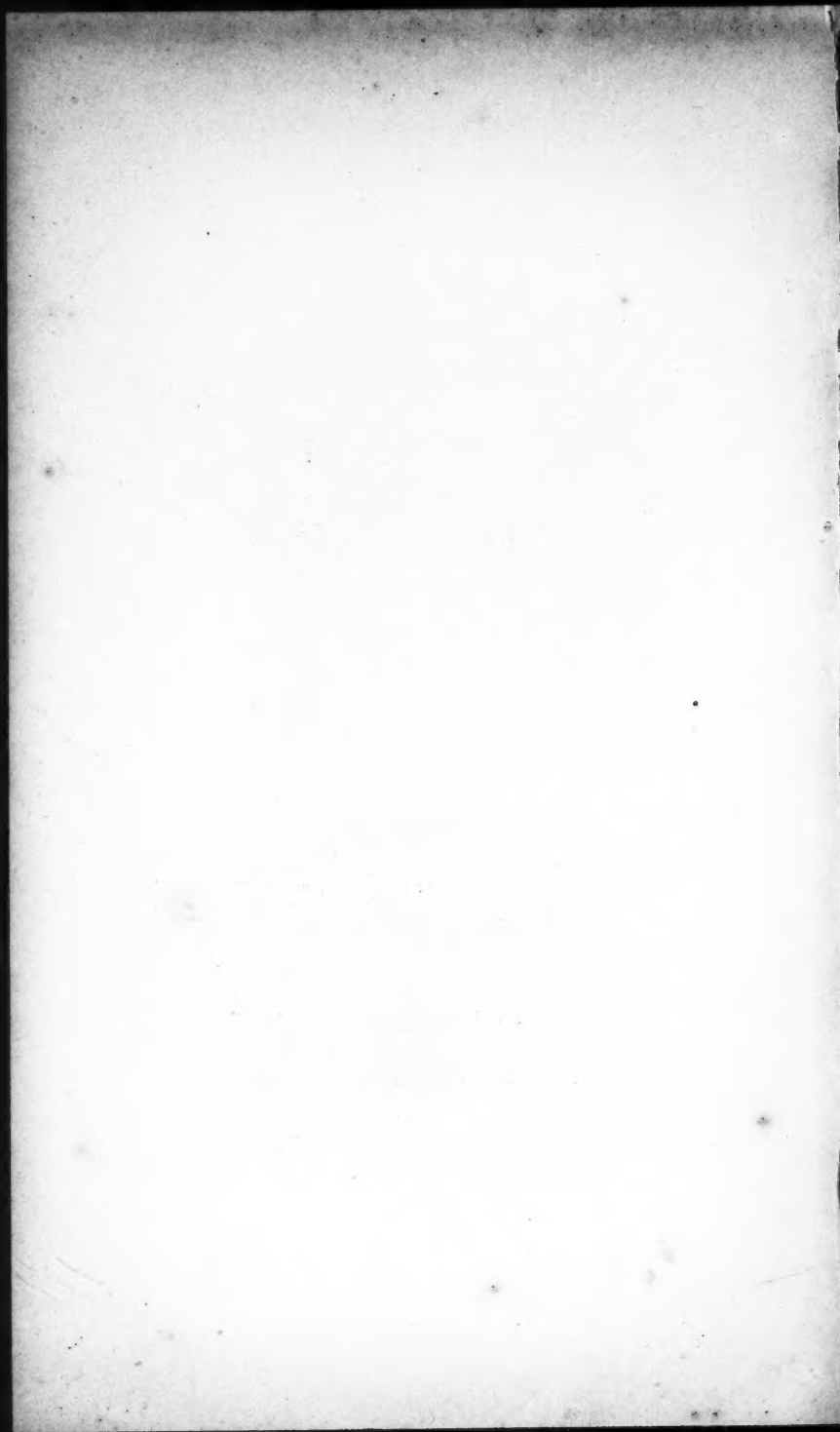
Of late attention has been called to such perforations occurring in the front or side-stones of sepulchral chambers in India and other parts. I have endeavoured to ascertain how many similar structures are to be found in this country. I am indebted to my relation, Mr. Albert Way, for the account of one presenting the same peculiarities of form and structure. It has been published in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries,¹ in the description given by the Rev. S. Lysons of a chambered tumulus at Rodmarton, Gloucestershire. This mound was of a kind known as "long barrows". Its dimensions were as follow: length, 176 ft.; width, 71 ft.; height, 10 ft. The entrance to the north chamber was closed, nearly to the roof, by a barrier of two stones placed side by side, upright, in the ground, and hollowed out on their two inner and adjoining edges, so as to leave a sort of porthole of an oval shape.

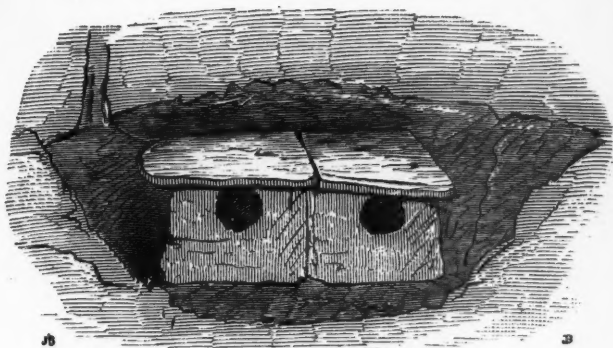
The dimensions of the Plas Newydd tumulus are

¹ Proc. Soc. Antiq., 2nd Series, vol. ii, p. 275.



ENTRANCE TO TUMULUS, PLAS NEWYDD PARK.





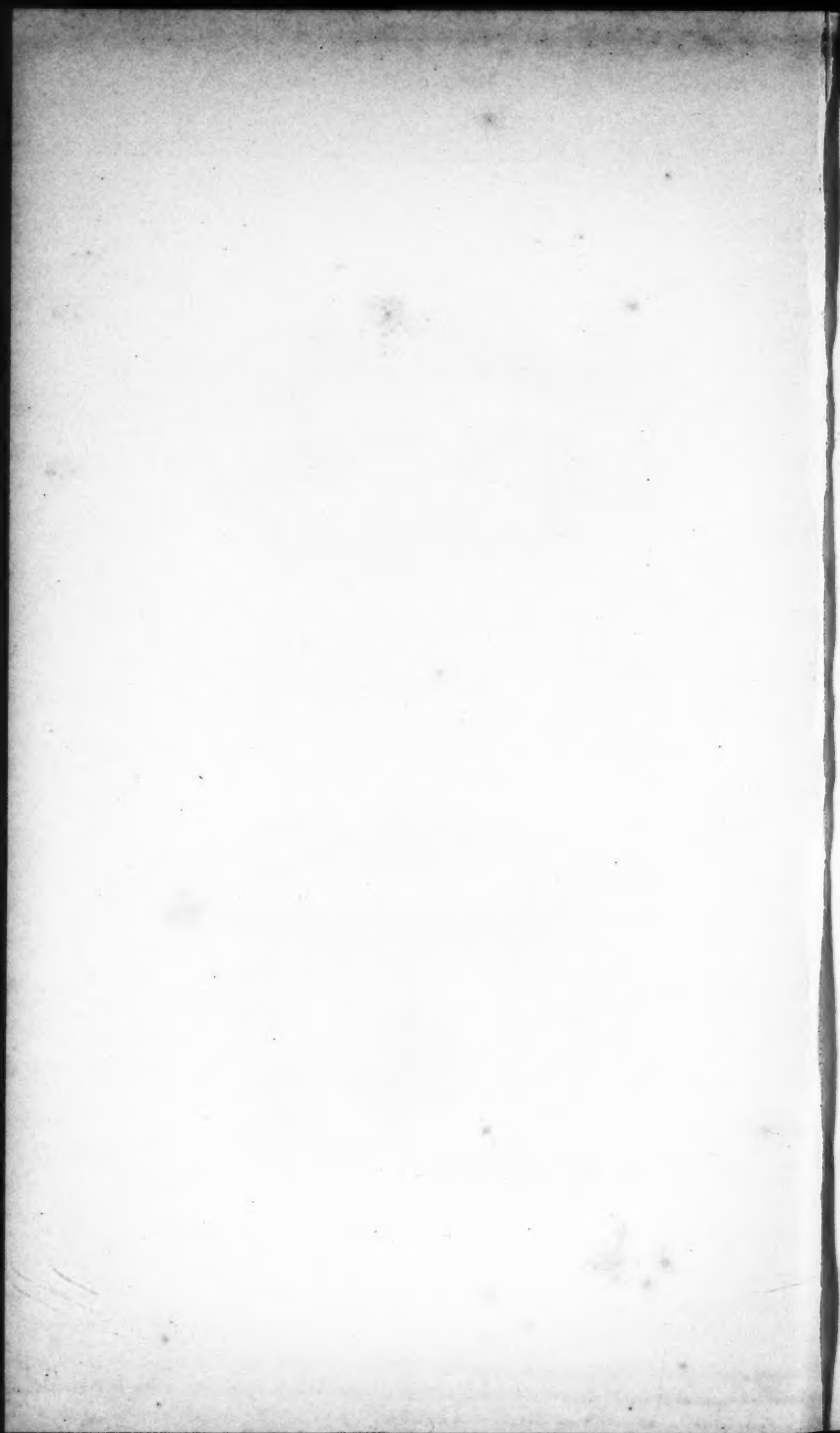
CROMLECHS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

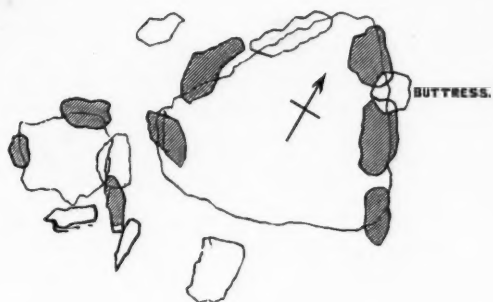
Each cavity 7 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. Formed of unhewn stone. Upper lines about 11 in. by 4.
(From a drawing by R. A. Cole.)



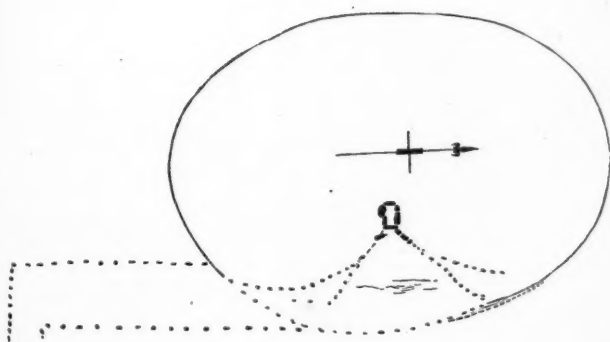
CHAMBERED TUMULUS, RODMARTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Soc. of Ant., 2 ser., vol. ii, p. 275.)

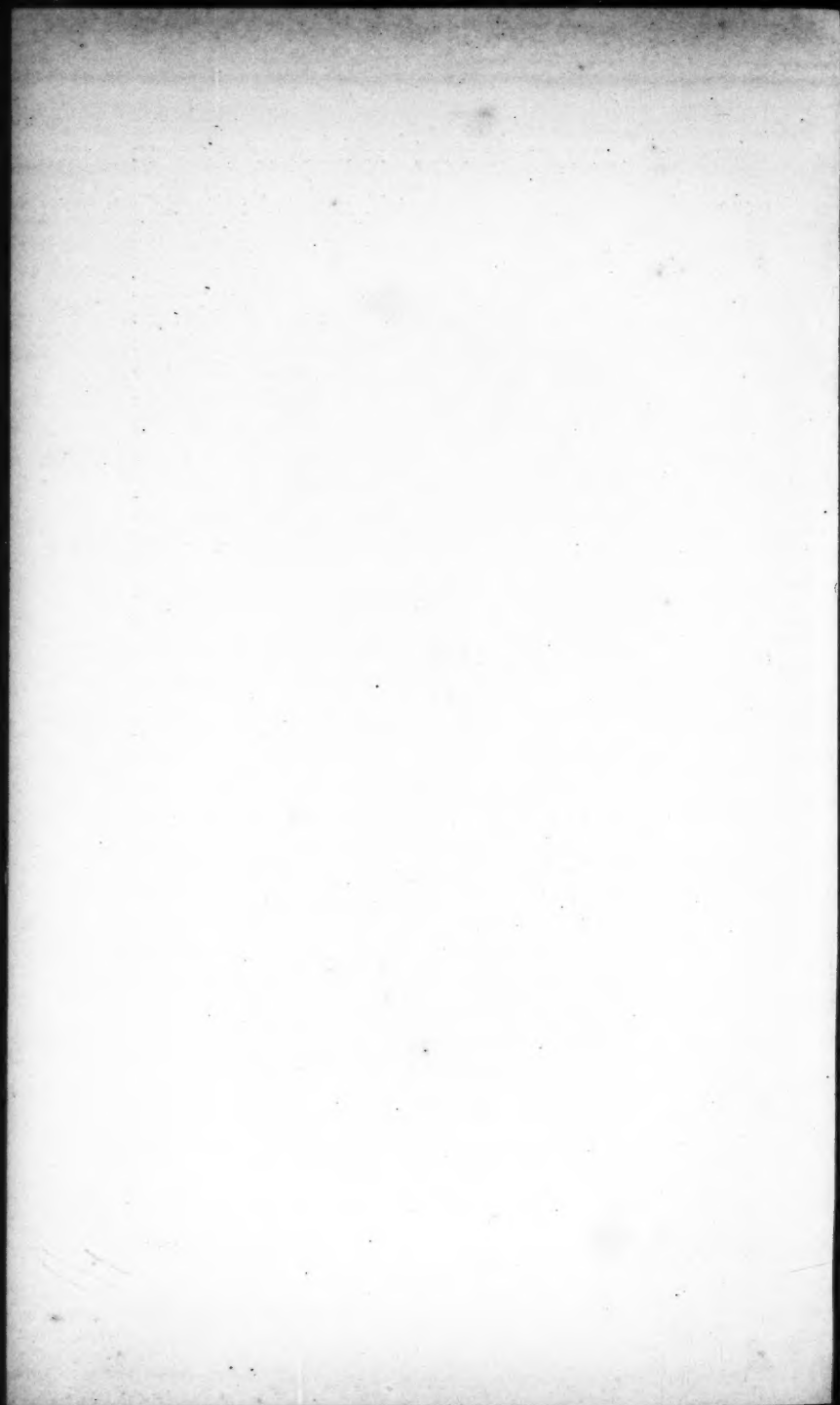




GROUND PLAN OF DOUBLE CROMLECH, NEAR STABLES, PLAS NEWYDD.



GROUND PLAN, TUMULUS, PLAS NEWYDD.



about 150 ft. in length, 105 ft. in width, and 14 to 15 ft. in height.

Mr. Blight mentions a cromlech at Trevethy,¹ in Cornwall, with a circular hole in the covering stone. Other instances, in Brittany and elsewhere, are noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.²

Col. Meadows Taylor, in his most interesting account of the cromlechs in the Dekhan in India, published by the Royal Irish Academy,³ describes a large group of cromlechs in Shirapoor, on the Bheema and Krishna rivers. They are called by the natives "Mori Munni", or Mories' houses, and regarded as vestiges of a supposed dwarf race of great strength. These Druidical, Celtic, Scythian, or Aryan remains are most instructive. Many of the closed kistvaens had round holes in the centre slab, on the south side: diameter, from 9 to 4 ins. Col. Meadows Taylor states that this peculiarity is found to exist in similar remains in Brittany and in England, Kits Coty House, in Kent, being a well known example; and such objects exist also in Circassia, according to Bell.⁴

Mr. R. A. Cole mentions, in his account of the cromlechs of Southern India, a double one with a hole in each end.⁵ I may here, however, remark that Kits Coty House has no hole or perforation in the front, or in any of the other stones of which it is composed;⁶ but it is remarkable as being composed of three upright stones instead of four, making it an open cromlech; or, as Meadows Taylor goes on to say,—“I here make a

¹ Described by Norden, A.D. 1584. Model in British Museum. Note, p. 291, Leslie Forbes.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. xv, p. 198, by Thorne; one at Tric, one at Beauvais.

³ This memoir was first given by Col. Taylor in the *Transactions* of the Bombay Asiatic Society, Jan. 1853. The kistvaen with a circular aperture has been figured in Col. Forbes Leslie's *Early Races of Scotland*, ii, p. 290.

⁴ *Travels in Circassia*, i, p. 154.

⁵ *Trans. Ethnological Society*, vol. vii, N. S., p. 299.

⁶ See a good representation of Kits Coty House in Col. Forbes Leslie's *Early Races of Scotland*, ii, p. 275.

distinction between kistvaen and cromlech. They are similarly constructed, except that the former, whether with or without a top, has always four sides, and the latter only three. In none of the open cromlechs could anything be found, and the original earth of the floors remained undisturbed. In the closed or four-sided cromlechs were found human ashes, portions of bone, and charcoal mixed with pieces of broken pottery, red and black, with the invariable *pandre matti*, or black earth mould, brought from a distance."

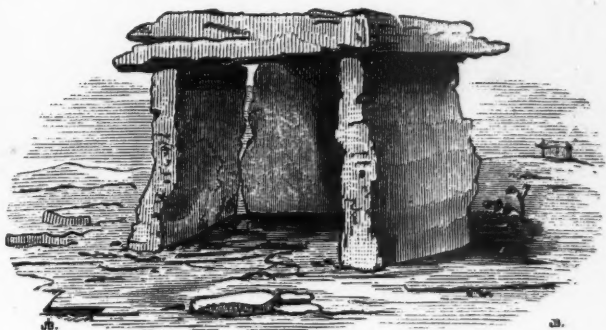
Forbes Leslie, remarking upon this memoir by Col. Meadows Taylor, observes that these kistvaens are altogether above ground. They never appear to have been under a mound like the dolmens. They were probably used as sacrificial altars. Speaking of the closed kistvaens of the Dekhan, with the round hole in one of the stones which forms the end or side of the monument, it may have been intended for the spirit to pass through in progress to the new body which it was to occupy in its destined transmigration; and, as Col. Leslie presumed, through this opening the spirit was expected to convey the arms, ornaments, and valuables, deposited for its use, but still found in such tombs.¹ The Hindus believe that the soul of a person deceased exists, but in ethereal or unsubstantial form, until certain necessary funeral ceremonies are performed. It then passes into a more substantial form, described as about the size and length of a man's thumb. The ceremonies are continued daily for ten days; then once a month until the final ceremony takes place at the end of the year. The soul is supplied with food daily, cakes of rice and milk, rich libations of water.²

It is not disputed, I believe, that the Druids believed in the Pythagorean doctrines, the pre-existence of souls, and their transmigration from one vehicle to another.

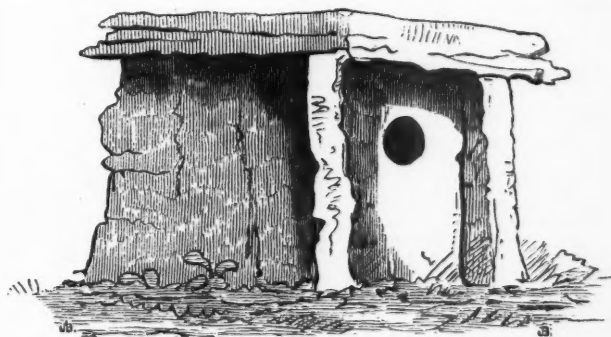
Pennant, in his account of the cromlech and tumulus at Plas Newydd, writes as follows: "Not far from the

¹ Ibid., p. 290.

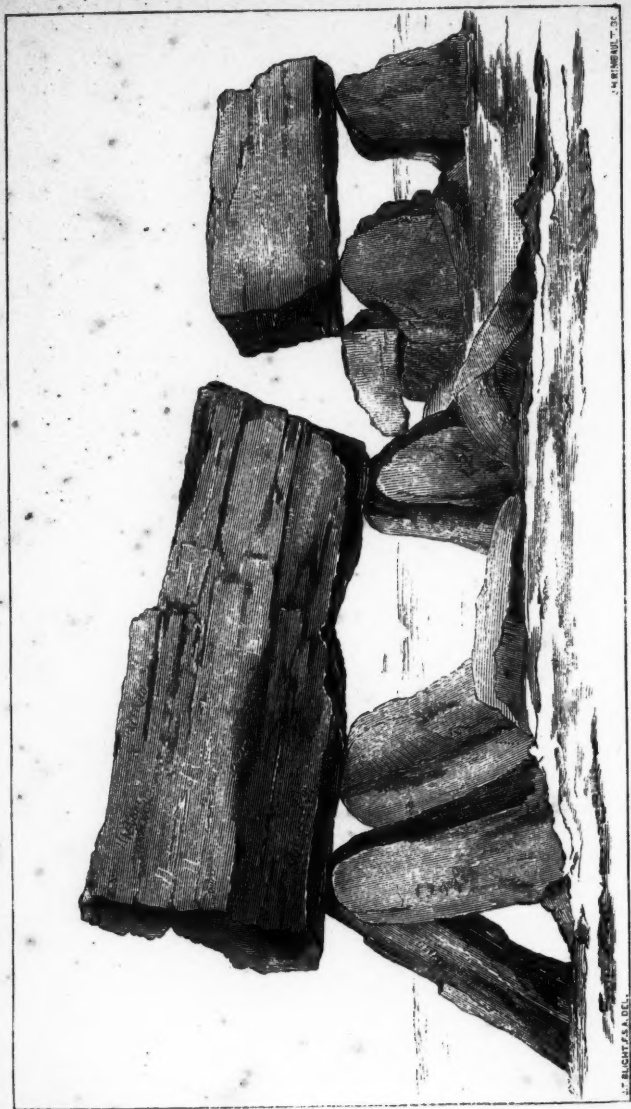
² Carey's *Rāmāyān*, iii, p. 72.



CELL FORMED OF FOUR SLABS, DEKHAN, INDIA.



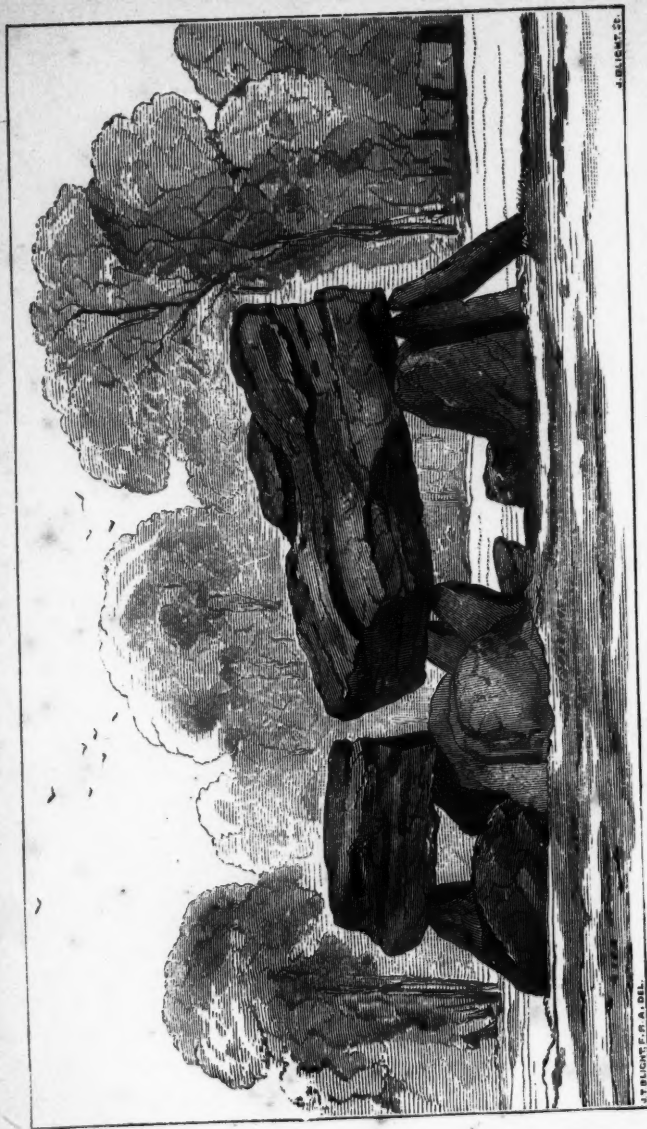
KISTVAEN WITH CIRCULAR APERTURE, DEKHAN, INDIA.



N.N.W. VIEW OF CROMLECH, PLAS NEWYDD, BY STABLES.

(From a drawing by the Hon. W. O. Stanley.)





S.S.E. VIEW OF CROMLECH, FLAS NEWYDD, BY STABLES.
(From a drawing by the Hon. W. O. Stanley.)

cromlech is a large *carnedd*. Part has been removed, and within was discovered a cell about 7 ft. long and 3 wide; covered at top with two flat stones, and lined on the sides with others. To get in I crept over a flag placed across the entrance. On the top of the stone were two semicircular holes of size sufficient to take in the human neck. It is conjectured that above might have been another; so that both together might perform the office of a stock. It is indeed conjecture, yet not an improbable one, that in this place had been kept the wretches detained for sacrifice; as it is well known that they performed those execrable rites, and often upon captives who had suffered long imprisonment, perhaps in cells similar to this."¹

On comparing Pennant's engraving of the Plas Newydd large cromlech, near the stables, published near one hundred years ago, with the present appearance; also finding in Pughe's *Cambria Depicta* (1816), this account,—“Some time before I saw it (the cromlech) it was supposed that some part of its supporters had given way on one side, which greatly alarmed the family. It was in consequence propped up with pieces of thick timber,”—I am inclined to think that the projecting stone at the north-east end, supporting the capstone, has been placed there as a support, of late years, by the Anglesey family. The stone is placed at an angle most unusual in all cromlechs, and it is not figured in Pennant's view.

Had Pennant lived and written in these days, he would, with his acute mind, most probably have compared the holed stone in the sepulchral chamber at Plas Newydd with the kistvaens of the East. In their perforated entrance-stone he would have traced the link between East and West, and in his mind's eye have followed the great migration of peoples from the plains and hills of India, gradually spreading their religious rites, manners, and customs, as far as the bleak islands of the far West; leaving their stupendous stone struc-

¹ *Tour in Wales*, ii, p. 238.

tures, as they passed, an indelible witness of their passage, and of the cradle from which they sprang. He might also have found reason to doubt whether the religion of the Druids was in fact, as had been alleged, tainted with the horrid rites of human sacrifice.

It may not be out of place to notice here that recent research leads to the belief, or rather to the confirmation of the fact, that all megalithic structures, whether sepulchral or for religious rites and ceremonies, were first known in the East.

Most of the cromlechs in Anglesey appear to have been originally chambered cists covered over with a mound of earth, like this tumulus at Plas Newydd. The great cromlech near the stables at Plas Newydd bears all the appearance of having been covered over, and a circle of large stones arranged round the mound. Some of these stones are still to be seen. The very curious and interesting chambered tomb at Bryncelli, about a mile distant, was covered with a mound in the memory of man.¹ When first opened it contained, as has been stated, the bones of those who had therein been buried, arranged on stone seats round the central cell, which was supported by a stone pillar. The bodies, probably, were introduced through the long narrow passage which communicated with the outside of the mound, like the entrance at New Grange in Ireland.

I cannot find any authentic mention of urns having been found in or under cromlechs.

The urn-burials, which are frequent in Anglesey, seem to have been placed in a rudely formed cell composed of flat stones, to prevent the pressure of the earth and destruction of the urn. A small mound was frequently raised over the urn, as at Bronwen's tomb on the banks of the Alaw, and at Porth Dafarch.²

Anglesey has many large upright stones or meinihirion scattered in all parts. These seem to have

¹ "Barclodiad y Gawres," by the Rev. H. Prichard, *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1869, p. 403.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, xiv, pp. 222, 233.



ENTRANCE TO TUMULUS CHAMBER, WITH HOLED STONE FACING S.E., PLAS NEWYDD.

(From a drawing by the Hon. W. O. Stanley.)

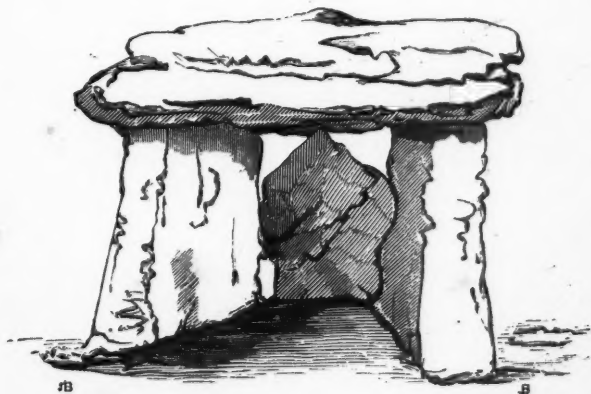
ARCH. CAMP. 4TH SER. VOL. I.





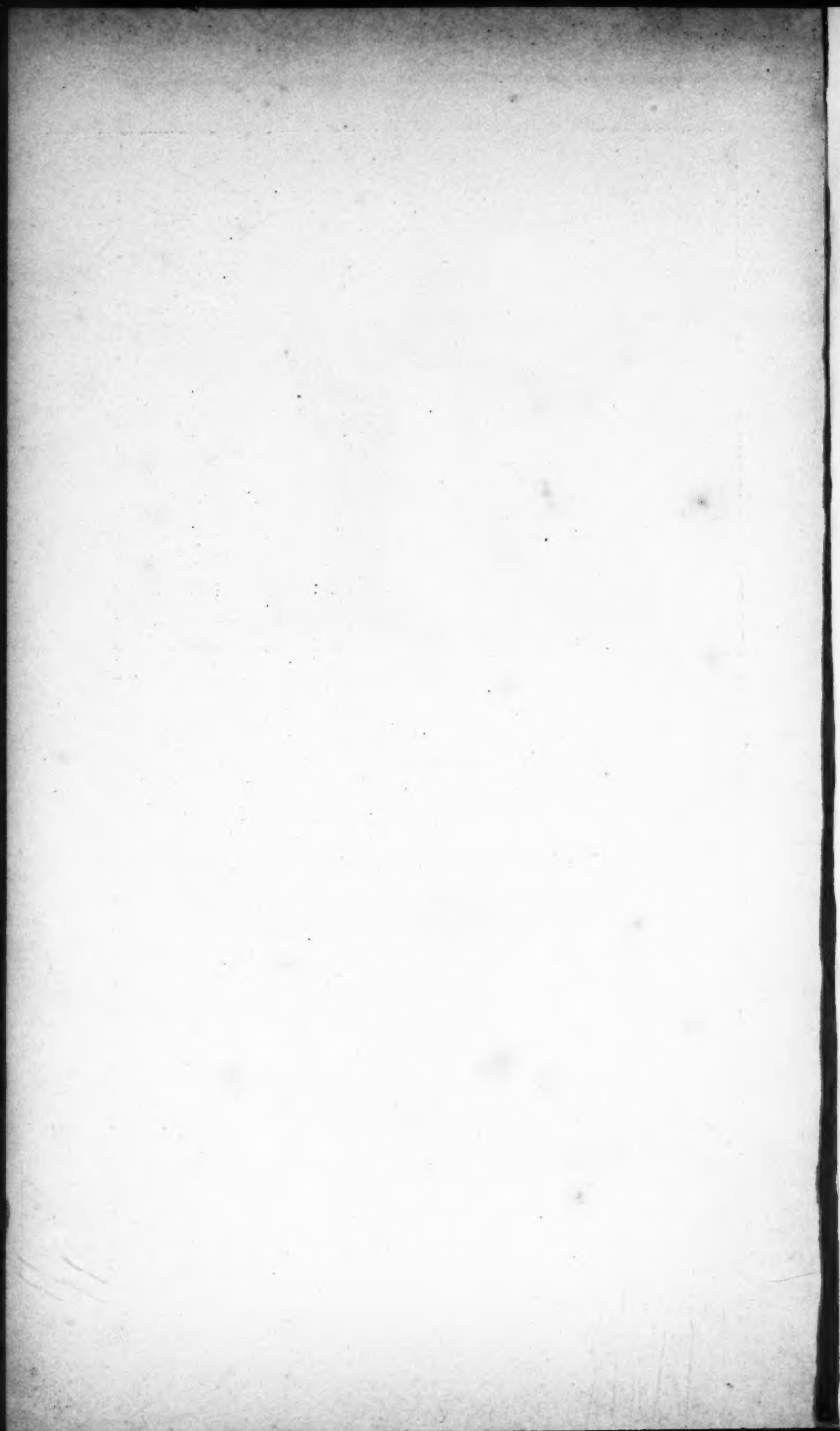


KITTS COTTY HOUSE, KENT.



FRONT VIEW.

From *Archæologia*. Upper stone 8 ft. by 7; 6 ft. high.



marked battles fought in the vicinity, or to have been raised over the tomb of a slain warrior. Wherever they are seen tradition points out some memorable conflict that had there occurred in ancient times.

Mr. Barnwell, in a recent memoir in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, has stated that the great question whether all cromlechs are the perfect or imperfect remains of sepulchral chambers, or the works of Druidic hands, must in the year 1869 be considered finally and satisfactorily settled; the theory of Druidic altars being, it is hoped, finally disposed of.¹

If Mr. Barnwell means to affirm that all megalithic structures were originally sepulchral, I must, I fear, differ from him. At one time all stone structures were called Druids' altars. Now it is contended that none were ever used for religious rites and ceremonies. We may thus run into another extreme. If we take a wider view of this question, and examine into the nature of the stone altars, circles, and avenues, found existing in other countries as well as our own, we must pause before we come to such a conclusion. The earliest notice of stone structures is contained in the Bible history. There they are all connected with worship, either of Baal or of the Supreme Deity. They were of unhewn stone (altars of sacrifice), set up on high places or near groves. We read in the Book of Deuteronomy, "Ye shall overthrow their altars, and break their pillars" (upright stones), "and burn their groves with fire."² Joshua set up a stone as a witness; and many other allusions to megalithic monuments occur in Scripture, too numerous to quote.

Kits Coty House, an open three-stone cell, bears no appearance of being sepulchral; and I am informed that many cromlechs existing in Cornwall and Brittany are apparently of the same character.

I append a list of known cromlechs and meinihirion

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, xv, p. 118.

² *Deut. c. xii*, v. 3. See also Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, under "Stones."

in Anglesey, as far as I can ascertain them, with the assistance of the Rev. W. Wynn Williams and the Rev. Hugh Prichard.

Cromlechs existing in Anglesey.—1, Plas Newydd; double. 2, Bryncelli; a tumulus, not sepulchral chamber. 3, Tumulus at Plas Newydd. 4, Bodowyr. 5, Trefor, double. 6, Lligwy. 7, Bodafon. 8, Llanfechell; top stone fallen. 9, Henblas; query, whether artificial or natural, probably the latter. 10, Ty Newydd, Llanfaelog; double. 11, 12, 13, Crigyll; three small cromlechs. 14, Mynydd y Cnwc, Llanfaelog. 15, Trefigneth; triple. 16, Presaddfedd. 17, Pant y Saer; lately destroyed. 18, Treban, Ceirchiog. 19, Tref Arthur, Holyhead; a few stones remain. 20, Cromlech at Rhoscolyn, Llangeinwen; a few stones remain. 21, at Tan twr and Caer-llechau some stones remain. 22, Lôn Caerau Mawr; ditto. 23, Perthi-duon, Llanidan; fallen. 24, near Plas-bach, Trefdraeth; a few stones remain.

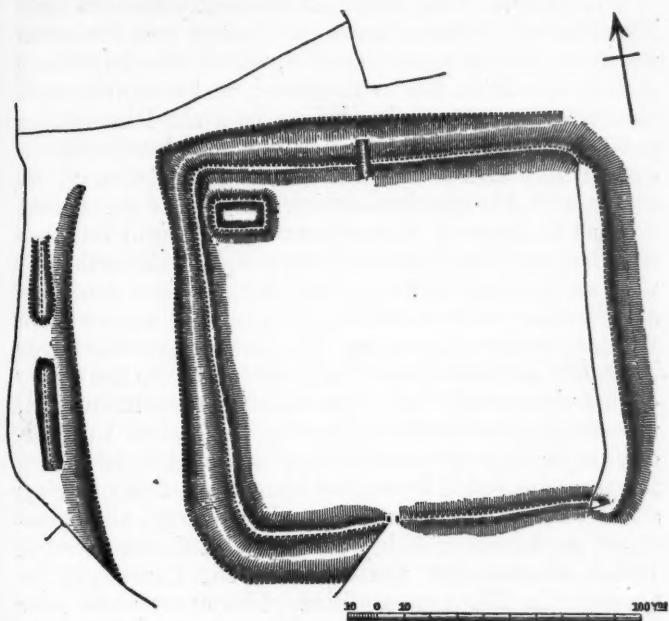
W. O. STANLEY.

Penrhos. Oct. 1, 1869.

CASTELL COLLEN, RADNORSHIRE.

IN the parish of Llanfihangel Helygan, on the right bank of the river Ithon and partly overhanging it, is an ancient camp of considerable extent, generally known as Castell Collen, but which appears originally to have borne the name of "Gaer," thereby denoting its Roman construction and origin. The name of Castell Collen appears from Williams's *History of Radnorshire* to be of late origin, the farm house near is called Castell Collen, but the camp itself is still called the Gaer. Its situation is very commanding, with a fine view of the adjacent country, the ground on the west sloping precipitously to the river Ithon; on the north and south the ground is also steep; on the east side the ascent is more gradual. The approaches are very nearly north and south. That from the south appears to have

wound up rather circuitously from the river, which must have been crossed by a bridge, of which, however, no remains now appear. There are considerable traces of ancient walls in the vicinity of the southern entrance; of the northern entrance nothing appears beyond the opening in the mound.



Plan of Castell Collen.

The camp itself includes an area of nearly four acres forming almost a square, about one hundred and forty-two yards in breadth by one hundred and thirty-two in length; these dimensions do not include the outer intrenchment on the west which contains a plateau of an average width of about forty yards somewhat elevated above the general level of the inner camp, defended by a deep ditch with traces of an entrance near the centre, and indistinct traces of a road running westwards, which

was doubtless the line of road made use of by the Romans for the purpose of communicating with the Cardiganshire lead mines, the direct route to which would be through the Nantmel Valley by Caerfagu and Davernithin (was this an ancient "Taberna"?) to Rhayader, and thence over the hills to Cwm Ystwyth.

The Roman road, which is so clearly marked over Llandrindod Common nearly to Howey, was doubtless the main line of communication, which this important station was intended to command, and communicated therewith by means of a bridge over the Ithon on its south-eastern side. From the bridge the road took a north-easterly direction to Cae bach; from thence it crossed the commons in a southerly direction alongside of the ancient fishpool of Llanerch-y-diron in a nearly straight line to a farm house, called Yr Heol in the parish of Disserseth, and then on to Cwrt Llechryd, where there is a considerable Roman fort or castellum of a regular square form for the purpose of securing the passage over the river Wye, and at which point the Roman road up the valley of that river would form a junction with the main road, traversing the county of Brecon southwards to Maridunum, or Carmarthen. Northwards from Castell Collen the road proceeded by way of Llanbadarn Fawr, taking a line parallel to the river Clywedog, through the opening of the hills near Abbey Cwmhir, and thence through Bwlch-y-Sarnau (or the defile of the Causeway), to Caersws in Montgomeryshire. The outer walls now present the appearance of earthwork more or less hastily thrown up, intermixed with rubble stone, and varying in height from five to eight feet; on the north, west, and part of the south side, is a deep fosse. On the remainder of the south side it appears to have been filled up. On the east the ground slopes so rapidly towards the river as not to require this protection.

By what I could learn from local information it appears that the "Gaer" has been for many years the quarry of the district, and all the farm houses and buildings near have been built with stone taken from its walls.

and foundations and dug up from the inside of the camp. Where most perfect, it appears that the rampart was of earth faced with roughly hammered stone, similar to that now obtained from Llanfawr quarry (a hard greenstone). I observed two fragments of Roman brick, one of which appeared to have been mixed with chopped straw before being burnt, and here and there traces of lime and mortar. I was informed that many hundred loads of stone had been dug out of the foundations of buildings on the western side of the camp.

In the north-western corner there are the foundations of an oblong building twenty yards in length by ten yards wide, which it is probable was the Prætorium. The surface on the western side slopes gradually towards the line of roadway passing through the camp, and here there are traces of foundations running parallel with the Prætorium; on the eastern side the ground is level, and in the centre is one portion more level than the rest, which was probably the parade ground or Augurale belonging to the Prætorium, where was the Sacellum for the eagles and ensigns, and where the sacrifices were offered. The Reverend Jonathan Williams in his *History of Radnorshire* states that Roman coins of the Empress Faustina, bricks, pottery, and human bones have been thrown up. I cannot find that of late years any remains have been discovered but I think it is likely that, if the accumulated rubbish of centuries were cleared away, some interesting discoveries might be made. There is an ancient lead mine in the adjoining parish of Llandrindod, which it is asserted was worked by the Romans. Many remains of ancient camps and fortifications exist in this district, more especially in the adjoining parishes of Llandrindod and Disserth. One of the most important is situate in the parish of Llandewy on a considerable hill upon the banks of the Ithon about five-and-a-half miles from Castell Collen, and was probably a strong outpost commanding the pass of the Ithon upon the road from Caersws. It is most probable that at Castell Collen was stationed a cohort of Roman soldiers whose

duty it was to overawe and keep in check the independent and turbulent natives of the mountainous districts of Cardiganshire and Radnorshire and the large population of slaves who were employed in the extensive mining operations in the valley of the Ystwyth, and to draw from them that tribute of lead and other minerals which rendered Britain so valuable an appanage of Imperial Rome.¹

S. W. WILLIAMS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS.

IN 1861 there was found in a garret in Beaumaris a bundle of original letters of the period of the civil war. From their contents it appeared that they properly belonged to Baronhill, and consequently they were handed over to Sir Richard Bulkeley. Among them were two in the handwriting of Archbishop Williams and one addressed to him by Lord Arthur Capel, by way of acknowledgment of a transaction suggested by the Archbishop to Lord Bulkeley in a letter already printed, (*Arch. Camb.* vol. i, p. 329); and some letters from Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice. The whole bundle contained forty-seven documents, all of interest as materials for the history of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire during the civil war. Those which supplement the correspondence already published in the *Arch. Camb.* are subjoined.

The first two letters of the series printed for the Earl of Powis should be read with those long since printed in *Arch. Camb.* vol. i, p. 328.

It is hoped that the remainder of these forty-seven *trouvailles* may be made useful to archæologists.

J. W.

¹ Castell Collen evidently was connected with the straight road which ran from it by Llanyre to Newbridge-on-Wye. During the enclosure of Llanyre, in 1841-2, two tumuli by the side of this road, on a farm called Carreg Croes, were levelled for the purpose of obtaining gravel from them to free and fill up the inequalities of the newly stoned roads; but no remains were found in either.

I.—[CAPELL TO WILLIAMS.]

Most Reverend,

Your powder and bulletts are safely come hither w^{ch} are not measured by their quantitye but are conioined and hold proportion only with your store, w^{ch} falls short of your affections to accomodate the service here, and for which I returne to yourselfe and Mr. Bulkeley my kinde thanks. Yo^r Grace will shortly understand that care is taken for the manning the townes of Beawmares and Conwaye in some measure & I must borrowe tyme to consider what is to bee done with Caernarvon, of which I shall be myndefull as ther shall bee opportunitye. There was a report att Oxford this weeke that complaint had been made to the house of Comons that y^e E. of Newcastle in a tyme of treatye wth y^e Leedeares had entred the town: slaine the souldiers, & pillaged y^e inhabitants butt this not otherwise affirmed: Itt is nott here knowne that there is a seige lay'd to Manchester butt itt is nott improbable that y^e E. of Newcastle will endeavour to take it in his march this way: the L^d Willoughby of Parham and his young excellence Hotham were lately repulsed from Grantham leauing 60 dead in the place and 2 capteines and other prisoners; old Hotham hath sent for a supplye of men and money w^{ch} if nott sent hee resolves (& hath soe signified) that hee will send noe more. The comons have voted & putt to makeing a new greate seale, contrary to the opinion of y^e lawyers and most prudent men of y^e house, affirming it to be high treason; Marquis of Hartford went for y^e west three days since. Prince M. y^e E. of Carnarvon & Maior General Wagstaff are followed, their strength, 5 or 6 regimts. of horse & a Regimt of foote; the E. of Essex hath promised in eight days after his souldiers be paid hee will visitt Oxford, butt his men mutinye and leave him in great numbers dayelie. Your Grace had been fully answered in your desired garrisons butt that wee are here more in reputation than strength as being M^{rs} of the field,

and as haveing hadd several successes agaynst a verye apprehensive enemye, butt as yett nott fitt for any greate action nor able to accommodate our friends with such afforcemts of men or ammunition as may be requireable to them : however if you happen to be concerned in yo' partes by the access of an enemy by sea, yo' Grace & those partes shall find mee ready to lend my best helpe in discharge of the trust reposed in

Your Graces humble servant,

ARTHUR CAPELL.

Whytchurch, 21st Maïi, 1643.

[Address torn. ...nd father
... bishop of
... Conwey
... ent thes.]

II.—[PRINCE RUPERT TO BULKELEY.]

In the assembly of y^e members of both Howses of Parliamt att Oxford, It was concluded by the Kinges Majistie and the members there assembled that for raising of moneys for mainteynance of y^e armye Letters under his Mat^s signett or Privie Seale shoulde be directed to such persons as are nominated by the members of the Howses to bee able to Lend, and contayned in Schedules affixed to y^e Comissions for subscriptions issued into y^e respective counties.

The moneyes to be raised by that way of Loane in y^e Sixe Counties of North Wales and y^e countie of Salop the Kinges Majestie hath by his Letters to y^e respective Sherriffes ordered to bee paid to mee for the use of the armye under my comand. Now for that the present occasions of supplying the army requires a spedie advance of money, I doe hereby desire yoⁿ upon receipt hereof to pay to the Lord Archbishop of Yorke whom I have entreated to receive the same, the summe of one hundred pounds being the summe concluded by his Majestie and y^e members of the Howses to be lent by you and specified in the Schedule before mentyoned for wth yoⁿ shall receive a sufficient discharge upon the

Privie Seale in that behalfe. In the meane tyme a discharge of soe much received by the Lord Archbishop of Yorke for my use and his Majesties service shall oblige mee to procure such other more formall discharge as shall be thought necessarie. Soe not doubting of yo^r conformitie herein I rest yo^r L^{pps} frend

RUPERT.

Chester the fift of August 1644.

[Addressed : To the Right Honer^{ble} Thomas Lord Buckley Viscount Cassells these.]

III.—[WILLIAMS TO BULKELEY.]

After my verve heartiest co'mendac'on to you.

You shall understand by his highnes letter y^t y^e subject of y^e same is about y^e Lone=monyes assigned & advanced by Both y^e houses of parliament at Oxford. Yt this money is allredye pay'd long ago in flintshyre & latelye in denbighshyre, & in all other places in his M^{tyes} obedience.

I shall only add thereunto thus much yt his highness his agent, Mr. Balle, will be heere at Conway wth mee to-morrow to receave yo^r money, w^{ch} I hope you will send wth all speed so avoyde further trouble & molestation & I shall give you an acquittance for y^e receipt thereof, & rest obliged to procure you all further Legall discharges w^{ch} shall be thought just and fittinge, as alsoe to see yt out of y^e new cesment, ordered to be made you shall be eased of soe much of what you now advance as shall be conceaved by y^e Justices yo^r neighbours, to have binne (for want of Right Information) too highlie imposed upon you, and all this upon your present tendringe of this money w^{ch} y^e * * * * tye of y^e armye & y^e defence of this * * * * nott admitt to Bee further delay'd w^{thout} your trouble & molestation w^{ch} I seriously desyre to prevent as beinge

Yo^r very loveinge freind

JO: EBORAC.

Conway 7 Augusti, 1644.

To y^e rt. Hono^{ble} the Lord Viscount Bulkeley at Baronhill these haste.

[Seal small—an escutcheon bearing a chevron between three men's heads couped at the neck, looking dexterwise. Endorsed: Prince Rupert's letter: and my Lorde of Yorkes, for a £100.]

IV.—WILLIAMS TO BULKELEY.

My verie noble Lord and worthy Cozen I have even now received from his Mat' a letter and somme buisness of importance concerninge that countye, to be imparted unto you. Maye it please you therfor at your first convenience to appoint a meetinge at Beaumarice, of w^{ch} as soone as I shall receive the notice I will not fayle to wayte upon you. In the meantime I shall pray unto God to blesse all your consultations and to make them prosperous in these dangerous tymes. Beinge for yo' last civill and kinde letter much obliged unto you, and resolved to remayne

Your affectionate kinsman
and most humble servant

JO. EBORAC.

At Penrhyn, readye to take horse for Conwaye
6 of March 1645. 2 of the clocke.

Addressed :—To the right honourable the Lord Viscount Bulkley & his worthye freyns the Commissioners of Array and Peace, and the gentrye of the Isle and Countye of Anglesey and to any one two or more of them.

Seal, as in last letter.

Endorsed.—Receaved this letter about 4 of the clocke in the afternoon of the 7th of March 1645 and I did sent a true coppie hereof to Mr. Hugh Owen of Bodeon the 8th of the same moneth therewith desiring him it might bee disperst accordingly as by this Pre is required.

Obituary.

SINCE the issue of our last Journal, one of our oldest members has passed away. We allude to Mr. R. C. Nicoll Carne of Nash Manor, Glamorganshire, the head of the very ancient family of Carnes of Nash and Eweny. The property has been maintained in unbroken descent for many hundreds of years, the present old Elizabethan manor house being the third residence on the estate, occupied by the heads of this family. Mr. Carne was twenty-second in unbroken descent from Ynyr, King of South Wales and the property of Pen-carne, from whence the family first derived their patronymic, is still a portion of the Carne estates. The first who assumed the name of Carne was Dyfrid (by some called Devereux), grandson of Ynyr, who fell in the battle of Landilo Croes Ynyr, now known as Llantilio Cresseny in Monmouthshire. Mr. Carne leaves no issue, but has left an only brother, who is now the head of the family, and who, as owner of the ancient Castle of St. Donats, is well known to most of the members of our Association. The late Mr. Carne was Constable of the Castle of St. Quintin and *virtute officii* held for life the office of Mayor of Cowbridge, an appointment which is in the gift of the Marquis of Bute. The Carne family have for many generations filled that office. Mr. Carne died in his 64th year at his manor house near Cowbridge.

Correspondence.

BRETON AND WELSH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I had imagined that the question of a Welshman and Breton at the present time being capable of conversing had been conclusively settled at the Portmadoc meeting in 1868. On that occasion, M. Terrien, a Breton gentleman, and who professed to be well acquainted with the varieties of Breton, and the Rev. R. Williams Mason, a well known Welsh scholar, who has paid considerable attention to Celtic philology, were put forth at the meeting to test their power of mutual communication. The sentences on each side were very short and slowly pronounced, but the Breton was unable to make out what the Welshman said, while he, who had however the advantage of some acquaintance with the Breton language, was only able to catch now and then a glimpse of meaning in the sentences of M. Terrien. I was present at the meeting and can, therefore vouch for the accuracy of the above statement. Great, however, was my surprise the other day in turning over the pages of the *Arch. Camb.* for 1846 (p. 176), to read that at the Eisteddfod held at Abergavenny that year, M. Villemar-

qué recited a short poem (composed for the occasion) in Breton, "*which every person present perfectly understood.*" Unless since that time the divergence of the two languages has been so marked that what was then easily intelligible to all, was in 1868 unintelligible to two gentlemen under the peculiar circumstances above stated, I can not explain this extraordinary dissimilarity, or rather contradiction, of facts. It is possible that the Breton of M. Terrien is very different from that of M. Villemarqué in 1846, and hence the extraordinary facility with which those present at that Eisteddfod understood, or rather are said to have understood, that gentleman. Unfortunately it is not stated whether M. Villemarqué understood his Welsh friends as well as they understood him; but this may be presumed to be the case, as the understanding could hardly have been all on one side. Any one who reads this, was present, and heard M. Villemarqué, would, by confirming this notice in the *Archæologia*, confer a favour on,

Sir, yours very faithfully,

AN ANCIENT MEMBER.

BANGOR CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I went over on Monday last, at the request of the Dean, to examine the works at Bangor Cathedral; the Rev. Hugh Prichard was also asked; and we were shown, by Mr. Morgan the clerk of the works under Mr. Gilbert Scott, all the valuable discoveries made. Although not very strong in ecclesiology, I yet saw enough to interest me in a very high degree. So many vestiges of older work have been met with in pulling down part of the old walls, that they have been able to collect so much of the thirteenth century edifice as to be able to reproduce the plan in the north and south transepts; the old fragments are carefully worked up and give character to the new additions. The foundations of an earlier Norman building are met with near the junction of the choir with the transepts; part of the wall, shewing a buttress and round headed doorway, being also visible on the south side. Numerous fragments of tiles embossed have been brought to light, enabling Mr. Morgan to make a drawing of what has been the original pattern. Two tombs arched over: one at the end of the south transept, the supposed grave of Owen Gwynedd; the other at a point immediately below (but a little to the east side of) the round arched doorway before mentioned. They say that one of these tombs is the grave of Tudor ab Grono, and the other that of some member of the Tudor family.

Dec. 9, 1869.

W. W. W.

CAPEL BERW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In reply to query 169 in your last, I am happy to say that "Capel Berw" was preserved, with the chancel of the old church of this parish, for burial purposes on the removal of the rest twenty

years ago; and not only so, but it has just undergone good repairs and internal improvements by the liberality of the two ladies who are still the representatives of the Hollands of Berw, of olden times. Nor should I omit to say that a gentleman of the island, who owns a farm close by, bore a third share of the expense and directed the operation by his good taste.

Yours, etc.,

R. PARRY JONES,
Rector of the Parish.

Llanfihangel Esgeifiog, Anglesey, 6 November, 1869.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE thanks of the Association are due to the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., for kindly presenting it with all the illustrations of his account of the tumulus at Plas Newydd.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 1.—**DRUIDIC STONE AT LE MANS, FRANCE.**—I have casually met with a notice in a newspaper of a so-called "Druidic Stone," stated to be built into the south wall of the Cathedral of Le Mans. Although not in Wales, it is worth while to make a note of the circumstance, for some enterprising archæologist may find himself wandering in that interesting district,—quite historical ground for any Anglo-Norman,—and may be able to verify the circumstances on which the antiquarian character of the stone depends.

Answer to Query 170.—**BEAUMARIS CASTLE.**—We are indebted to our active correspondent, the author of *Penmynydd and the Tudors*, for the information required in query No. 170. Mr. Williams informs us that the property of Beaumaris Castle was actually sold by the Crown to Lord Bulkeley in 1807 for £735. Another correspondent informs us that the whole of what is called the Castle Meadow, was thrown in with the Castle for £1,000. Those were, indeed, days of darkness; the tail of the Georgian era.—ED. *ARCH. CAMB.*

CURIOUS DISCOVERY AT TENBY.—We are not, strictly speaking, concerned with the geological part of the discovery here announced, but the circumstance leads us to observe that the changes of the coast-line in Pembrokeshire within the reach of record, and still more those that are to be approximated to by scientific research, are well worthy of the efforts of all Welsh antiquaries. The Rev. G. N. Smith, of Gumbreston, is peculiarly well suited by his scientific attainments for

conducting such researches in Pembrokeshire, while all the coast by Stackpole, Milford Haven, St. Bride's Bay, St. David's, and Fishguard, promises to reward well the labours of thoroughly competent observers. From the mouth of the Towy at Llanstephan, and all the way on by Laugharne, Pendine, and Saundersfoot to Tenby, forms a district for geological and antiquarian examination as interesting as any in Glamorgan or Cardigan.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.

Notices of Books.

The Journal of the British Archaeological Association for September 1869.—This number of the *Journal* is, as usual, full of interesting matter, though of not so striking a character as some others of the series. The "Roman Villa at Chedworth, in Gloucestershire," is well described, with an accompanying plan; and there is an attractive paper on the "Relics of Ancient Cornwall," highly readable, though in parts mixed up with theories about the Phœnicians, the god Belinus, the old tin-workers, etc. The proceedings of the Annual Congress of the Association and of the ordinary meetings of that learned body are given in considerable detail, and are well worth consulting.

The Archaeological Journal, No. 103, which is the organ of the Institute, contains a paper on some stone reliquaries in Wales, by Mr. Albert Way, which we hope to lay before our readers by the author's permission. There is also in it a well compiled paper by Mr. G. T. Clark on the "Rise and Race of Hastings," completing the series. But to us the most interesting paper of this number is to be found among the original documents, in an inventory of the armoury in the Castle of Amboise, on the Loire, in the reign of Louis XII, dated A.D. 1499. It is translated, by Mr. Albert Way, from the *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes*, by M. Leroux de Lincy; and, with its valuable notes, deserves the careful study of British antiquaries. The subject is one which might be done ample justice to by the translator; and, if his health permitted, it would worthily occupy some of his valuable time, for he probably knows more about its details than any other antiquary now living.

Collections Historical and Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire, edited by the Powysland Club, Part V. October 1869.—We welcome the appearance of another complete number of the *Collections* of this energetic society; and we have also to acknowledge the receipt of a partial number containing a report of its annual meeting. The same life and spirit prevail in this as in preceding numbers; and, in particular, we are bound to point out two admirable parochial accounts of Llangurig and Llangadfan,—the former by a young layman known to our readers, Mr. Edward Hamer of Pontsychan School, Monmouthshire; the other by the rector of Llangadfan, the Rev. Griffith Edwards, well known to our members by the discussion of the *Cantref y Gwaedod*

tradition, and the poem he composed on it, and recited at our Caernarvon Meeting in 1847. It is, indeed, a most healthy symptom of the awakening of antiquarian interest in Montgomeryshire, to find the subjects just mentioned undertaken by gentlemen in the position of these authors, and treated so ably. We have not had time to do more than to look over these accounts, as well, indeed, as the whole of No. V, in a cursory manner; but we confess to have been well rewarded even by this hasty perusal. We happen to know each of the parishes personally, and can testify to the accuracy of the information here brought together. The account of Llangurig, a peculiarly careful one, is rendered all the more striking by the numerous plates with which it is illustrated, at the cost of J. Youde W. Lloyd, Esq., of Clochfaen, within its boundaries,—a good antiquary and a patriotic parishioner. The numerous blocks of arms and the plate of the armorial bearings of the Lloyds of Clochfaen family, with its twenty-five quarterings and four crests, testify to the genealogical research and generosity of this gentleman, who is an active member of this Society as well as of our own.

Mr. Griffith Edwards treats of the early remains of his parish with much judgment, recording facts, and abstaining from theories. The damage done in the district, not so very long ago, by the destruction of cars and earthworks, seems to have been very great; and it is to be hoped that the Earl of Powis and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, to whom a large portion of the parish belongs, will take care to prevent any ruthless destruction of early remains, especially in the upland and more remote parts of the county, from being again perpetrated. Some good views illustrate this paper; and in one part of it, the author, as a faithful pastor of his parish, quotes the local registers with becoming diligence. The following little entry, at the end of the book for 1717-1771, referring to the trees in the churchyard, which form such a feature to any one enjoying the comforts of the inn at Cann Office (there is capital trout-fishing thereabouts,—*verbum sap.*), we cannot refrain from giving, just as the learned authors of the *History of St. David's* have in a similar way recorded a portion of the "short but simple annals of the poor":

"All the sycamore and ash trees now standing in the churchyard were planted in the year 1732, when Matthew John David, of Llefrynniog, and Evan Roberts, of Nant-y-defaid, were wardens for the said year. All the said sycamores were given by Morgan Edwards, of Melin-y-Grug, Esq., excepting only two, which were given and planted by the stile on the east end of the church, by Thomas Evans, of Blowty, about two or three years before. All the said sycamores from Melin-y-Grug were carried by Mr. John Williams the rector's team, but were planted and railed about at the expense of the parish. All the ash were gathered, carried, and planted by Lewis Ffoulkes, the parish clerk.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, 1st of May, 1733.

"JOHN WILLIAMS, rector of Llangadfan."

It is a good omen for the cause of archæology to find the incumbent of a remote parish bringing his learning to bear in describing the antiquities of his district. Would that his example were followed

more generally in Wales! We have only room to add that the lists of county members and sheriffs are continued in this same number, illustrated from time to time with coats of arms and genealogical tables. The *Materials for a Topographicon*, by Mr. R. Williams, of Newtown, are carried on; and an *Account of Llanllugan Nunnery*, by Mr. Morris C. Jones, is also to be found in this number. This valuable and spirited publication is an honour to both Montgomeryshire and Wales. When will other counties produce anything of a similar kind?

History of the Diocese of St. Asaph.—It gives us great satisfaction to hear that the Rev. D. R. Thomas is so far advanced with this work as to have actually printed off Part I. As soon as it has fairly issued from the press we shall hope to bring it before the notice of our readers. Would that similar works could be set on foot for the other dioceses of Wales!

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. vii, part i. One of the most interesting archæological publications of the day is the last number. It is more particularly noticeable for accounts of the primitive, or rather, we might say, the actual stone dwellings of the Western Hebrides; which seem to be the veritable types and reproduction of the dwellings of our British ancestors. It is not too much to say that these valuable papers by Captain F. L. W. Thomas, R.N., and Mr. E. Petrie, are the most important of their kind which have hitherto been published; and the Scottish Antiquaries ought by all means to reprint them in an accessible form, with all their admirable illustrations, in order to bring the subject fully before the archæological world. Suffice it to say that habitations such as the Cyttau of our own mountains, are inhabited among these islands to the present day; and that the necessities of their modes of construction go very far in explaining the probable habits and customs of our own ancestors. The subject is treated with great ability after minute and long continued observations. The sending forth into the world such treatises as Sir J. Y. Simpson's "*Account of Carved Stones*," which appeared in a former number of their Proceedings, and the present paper, reflects very high honour on the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

Another valuable work, for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Scottish Antiquaries, is a thin quarto volume, containing the *Records of the Priory of the Isle of May*, edited by Dr. Stuart. It contains many muniments referring to that Priory, printed at full length, with facsimiles from the Registry of Charters, as well as plans and elevations of the ancient buildings.

Original Documents.

APPENDIX TO "NOTES ON HUNTINGTON MANOR."

Inquisition post Mortem 51 Henry III. No. 30. Writ dated 21 Feby.
51 Henry III.

A.D. 1267, 51 H. III.—Extenta facta apud Hereford die Lune proxima post Annunciac'o'em b'e Mar' anno regni regis H. I. primo p' preceptu' D'ni R's de terris tenem' redditibus serviciis placit' p'q'sit cur' Hund'ror et de omnibus alijs com'odis et exitibus inde p'venientibus de villa de Haya et cu' p'tin'que fuerunt *Humfred' de Boun* ex hereditate Elienore uxoris sue p' Will'm de Fuches Hugon' de Kinardesl' Joh'em Chriketot Walt'm Wal'ns' Rog'm Rogu' Hug' Rogu' Henr' de Baddesawe Rog'm de Tibriton Walt'm de la Feld Ric'm de Ayling Henr' de Sutinton' Walt'm de la Pirie Walt'm de Almeley et Rad'm clericum Qui dicunt p' sacr'm suum q'd in d'nico apud *Hayam* sunt duo carucat' terre et valent p' annum cum auxiliis xvj*li*. Item redditus villa de Haya cum p'quisit' teoloneo nundinis et placit' Hundror' valet p' annum xxij*li*. Item redditus furni ejusdem ville valet p' annum vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. Item piscaria ibid' valet p' annu' xviijs. Item passagium ibid' valet p' annu' xxxijs. It' reddit' forinsec' valet p' annu' vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. It' reddit' vaccar' in s'do anno xxi vacc' cu' vitul' valent' xj marc' et est sum'a valoris singul' annis lxiijs. iiij*d*. It' pannagium ibid' valet p' annu' xs. It' operac'o'es custumarior' ibid' valent p' annu' vj*li*. xvjs. viij*d*. It' molend' ibid' valent p' annu' xvi*li*. It' prisa c'visie ibid' valet p' annu' xiiij*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. It' prata ibid' valent vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. It' placit' et p'quisit' forinseca curie cum avent'is et attachiam'tis omnibus foreste valent p' annum xx*li*. Item gardinum ibid' cum vivario et columbar' valent p' annum xs. Sum'a total' cxxiij*li*. iijs. iiij*d*.

Huntinton et *Kinton* cum p'tin' In d'nico apud *Huntiton* et *Kinton* sunt tres carucat' terre et valent p' annum cum auxiliis vj*li*. Item redditus burg' de *Kinton* valet p' annum xxijs. Item reddit' forinsec' de *Kinton* valet p' annu' xxxvijs. Item reddit' de *Bauerton* p' annum xxxvs. Item redditus de *Nova Kinton* p' annu' valet lxiij*li* iiij*d*. Item reddit' de *Moseley* et *Chicwardin* valet p' annu' lvijs. xd. Item reddit' *Burgarior* de *Huntiton* valet p' annu' xixs. Item reddit' forinsec' de *Huntiton* valet p' annu' xiiij*li*. vijd. Item reddit' de *Brunley* valet p' annu' vj*li*. Item reddit' ex consuetudine ferine p' annu' vj sum' et valent xxiijs. Item reddit' vaccar' in anno s'e'do xiiij vacc' et valent vij marc'. Item ward' castr' de *Huntiton* valent p' annu' x*li*. Item placit' et p'quisit' cum omnibus avent'is et eschaetis valent p' annum xxx*li*. Item molendinu' de *Brunley* valet p' annu' lxs. Item tria

¹ In the inquisition *post mortem*, 27 Edward I, afterwards referred to, it is stated that each carucate contained a hundred acres.

alia molendina ibid' valent p' annu' xli. sine molend' fulator respondente p' annu' de viginti solid' po'itis infra redditum preno'iatum ut superius scribitur. Item pannagium ibid' p' annum valet xxs. Item parcus de Huntiton valet p' annu' cs. Item prata ibid' valent p' annu' c solid' et qd' *Humfred' fil' Humfred' de Boun et Elienore uxoris sue p'pinquior' heres est et est etatis xvij annor' et dimid' anni.*

Indorsed.—Sum'a valoris de Hunteton iiij^{xx}xvli. xvjd.

Sum'a valoris de Haya cent' xxijli. iiije. iiijd.

Sum'a total' ccxvijli. vs. iiijd.

Humphrey de Bohun, son of H. de Bohun and Eleanor his wife, on the death of his grandfather, in 1274, succeeded to the title of Earl of Hereford and Essex. He married Maud, daughter of Ingelram de Fines, and died in 1298, leaving his son Humphrey, who was then of the age of twenty-three years, his heir at law. The inquisition on his death (27 Edw. I. No. 142) is omitted on account of its length. A translation of it is given in Parry's *History of Kingston*, with many inaccuracies in the names of the tenants.

Humphrey de Bohun, the son referred to in this inquisition, inherited his father's title and estates; and married, on 25 November, 1302, Elizabeth, widow of John Count of Holland, and daughter of King Edward I. He was killed at the battle of Boroughbridge on the 16 March, 1321; and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who died in 1335 without issue.

Marchia Wallie.

(18 Feb. 1335, 10 Edw. III.)—Inquisitio facta apud Huntyndon in Marchia Wallie xvij^o die Februarii anno regni Regis Edwardi tertij post conquestum decimo coram Eschaetores Domini Regis intra Trentam secundum tenorem brevis domini Regis hinc inquisitioni conjuncti per sacramentum Philippi de Loll[ewall] Willelmi de Lollewalle Ricardi Lumbe Philippi atte Hulle Johannis de Aula Philippi Maholm Rosser ap Cadogan Cadogan ap Griffith Griffid ap Gounda Rees ap Ieuan Ieuan Vachan et Ieuan Gough Qui dicunt per sacrum suum quod *Johannes nuper Comes Hereford* tenuit de Domino Rege in capite in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit castrum cum manerio de *Huntydon* cum pertinentibus in predicta Marchia Wallie per servitium militare sed de quantitate servitii ignorant Et dicunt quod est ibidem quoddam castrum proficiens in se nullum ultra sustentacionem domorum Et sunt ibidem una grangia una boveria et una bercaria et valent per annum iiije. Nulla sunt ibidem gardina neque columbaria Et sunt ibidem tria molendina aquatica que ad vj libras affirmantur solvendas ad Festa Annunciationis beate Marie et sancti Michaelis equalibus porcionibus Et sunt ibidem alia duo molendina aquatica Wallensia que ad lxs. affirmantur per annum solvendam eodem modo ad eosdem terminos Et sunt ibidem cxxvj acre terre arabilis et valent per ann' xxxiijs. per acram iijd. et non plus quia seminari non possunt nisi xlv per annum pro debilitate Et sunt ibidem xij acre prati et valent per annum xxvjs. per acram ijs. Et sunt ibidem diverse parcelle pasture seperalis et valent per annum ixs. Et est ibidem quidam parcus ejus subboscus nullus et pastura ejusdem ultra sustentacionem ferarum xls. Et sunt ibidem tres foresteri videl't Kingwode Brádnore et Brunleie quarum pastura communis et subboscus nullus sed pannagium eorundem et

parci valet per annum *xxs.* Et sunt ibidem duo parve haie bosci videl't le Haie et Snellefore quarum pastura et subboscus valent per annum *vjs.* Et est ibidem de redditu qui vocatur Warda militum *lxvijs.* *vij**d.* solvenda ad festum nativitatís Domini pro anno integro Et de redditu Seriantie Anglicani *xxs.* per annum solvenda ad festum Annunciacionis beate Marie et sancti Michaelis equalibus porcionibus Et de redditu Seriantie Wallensis per annum *xxvjs.* *vij**d.* solvenda eodem modo ad eosdem terminos Et est ibidem de redditu Woddewardi Wallensis *xxvjs.* *vij**d.* solvenda eodem modo ad eosdem terminos. Et est ibidem de redditu Anglicorum et Wallensium *xxij**l.* *iijs.* *xj**d.* que solvuntur eodem modo ad eosdem terminos Et est ibidem de redditu farine avenarum *vj* quarter *vj* bush' per quarter *vs.* et valet per annum *xxiijs.* *ix**d.* solvenda ad natalem Domini Et est ibidem quedam quarrera et valet per annum *vij**s.* Et est ibidem quedam custuma que vocatur Toln de Brunleie et valet per annum *xs.* Et sunt ibidem duo libre piperis de certo assise et valent per ann' *xvj**d.* solvenda ad festum Nativitatís Domini pretium libre *vij**d.* Et una pars' calcarie per annum et valet *j**d.* solvenda ad predictum festum sancti Michaelis Et *iiij* ferra equorum pretium *ij**d.* solvend' ad idem festum sancti Michaelis Et sunt ibidem *xliij* opera arrure per annum videl't ad semen hemynale quadragesimale et warectam et valent per annum *xjs.* pretium arrure *iiij**d.* Et *lx* opera ad serclandum bladum et valent per annum *ijs.* *vj**d.* pretium operis ob' Et sunt ibidem *lvij* opera ad prata falcanda et valent per annum *ixs.* *vij**d.* pretium operis *ij**d.* Et *cccvi* opera ad fenum leuandum et valent per annum *vjs.* *iiij**d.* pretium operis *j**d.* Et *ccxiiij* opera ad bladum metendum et valent per annum *xxvjs.* *ix**d.* pretium operis *j**d.* Et est ibidem quedam consuetudo que vocatur Treet calemay² videl't quod omnes tenentes Wallenses ibidem solvere debent domino quolibet tercio anno ad festum Inventionis sancti Crucis quatuor vaccas cum vitulis pretium cujuslibet vacce cum vitulo *vjs.* et valet illa consuetudo per annum *vij**s.* Et de pannagio porcorum quod vocatur Wormtak ad festum sancti Martini *vs.* Et dicunt quod placita et perquisita Curie ibidem valent per annum.....Item dicunt quod *Humfridus de Bohun* frater ejusdem Comitís est propinquior heres ejusdem Comitís et fuit etatis *xxvj* annorum ad festum beate Virginis ultimo preterito In cujus rei testimonium predicti Juratores huic Inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt dato die loco et anno supradictis.

Summa *lix**l.* *xvijs.* *iiij**d.* ob.

Humphrey de Bohun, the brother, died 15 Oct. 1362, without issue.

1 March, 1363, 4, 37 Edw. III.—Inquisitio capta apud Hereford coram Johanne de Lutteley eschaetore Domini Regis in comitatu Hereford ac Marchia Wallie eidem comitatui adjacente primo die Martij anno regni Regis

¹ Parisia, prisa.

² In the roll of fealty and attendances before Richard de Stafford and others, on the caption of seisin of the Principality of Wales by the Black Prince (17 Edw. III), the jurors of the lordship of Builth (Bwelt) foreign, present that the whole of the land of Builth is liable for *treth kalammay*, without explanation of the nature of the tribute. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that the words in this inquisition are a corruption of *treth Calanmai*, the May Day tax.

Edwardi tertij post conquestum tricesimo septimo virtute brevis Domini Regis huic Inquisitioni conjuncti per sacramentum Johannis ap Rees, Johannis Ragon, Roberti Grete, Rogeri Sirkelot, Thome Joce, Gilberti Solyare, Rogeri de la Sale, Willelmi ap Rees, Thome Ashford, Roberti Soles, Thome Wyle et Ricardi atte Were qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod *Humfrus de Bohun* nuper Comes Herefordi et Essex defunctus tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite quinque Hundreda in predicto comitatu Herefordi per servitium Baronie videlicet Hundredum de *Bodenham* quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus xld. et Hundredum de *Magna Cowarne* quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus vjs. viijd. et Hundredum de *Kingeston* quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus xld. et Hundredum de *Burghull* quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus ijs. et Hundredum de *Stratford* quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus xijd. Item dicunt quod predictus *Humfrus* nuper Comes Hereford et Essex defunctus tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite per servitium Baronie in Marchia Wallie predicto comitatui Hereford adjacente castrum *Breconie* cum membris que valent per annum in omnibus exitibus cccc marcas Item tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite per servitium Baronie in predicta marchia Wallie castrum de *Haia* cum membris que valent per annum in omnibus exitibus lli. Item tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite per servitium Baronie in predicta Marchia Wallie castrum de *Huntydon* cum membris que valent per annum in omnibus exitibus xl marcas Item tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite per servitium Baronie in predicta Marchia Wallie castrum de *Caldecot* et *Newton* cum membris que valent per annum in omnibus exitibus xl marcas Item dicunt quod predictus *Humfrus* nuper Comes non tenuit aliquas terras seu tenementa de aliquo alio quam de domino Rege die quo obiit in comitatu et Marchia Wallie predictis Item dicunt quod predictus *Humfrus* nuper Comes obiit xv die Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi tertij post conquestum tricesimo quinto Item dicunt quod *Humfrus de Bohun* consanguineus predicti *Humfri* nuper Comitis Hereford et Essex defuncti est propinquior heres ejus et erit plene etatis xiiij die Martij proxime futuro Et dicunt quod *Willelmus Abbas* de *Walden* *Nicholas* de *Newton* canonicus Hereford *Thomas* de *Walmesford* persona ecclesie de *Kimbolton* et *Stephanus* atte *Rode* capellanus occupaverunt omnia predicta Hundreda et castra cum membris et existus et proficia eorundem a tempore mortis predicti *Humfri* nuper Comitis Hereford porrexerunt ex concessione domini Regis ac certa firma duo Regi reddenda In cujus rei testimonium predicti Juratores huic Inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.

He was succeeded by his nephew, Humphrey, son of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, K.G., by Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew de Badlesmere.

20 April, 1373, 47 Edw. III.—Inquisitio capta apud Hereford coram Johanne ap Res Eschaetore domini Regis in comitatu Hereford et Marchia Wallie eidem comitatui adjacente vicesimo die Aprilis anno regni Regis Edwardi tertij post conquestum quadragesimo septimo per sacramentum Roberti de Grute Rogeri Cirkelot Hugonis Plowfeld Hugonis de Ricardi de Kinardesley Henrici de la Feld Johannis Water Davidi ap Howell Willelmi Goodewall Nicholi Waryn Johannis Dunn et Walteri ap Reyes qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod *Humfrus de Bohun* nuper Comes Hereford et

Essex et Northampton defunctus tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite in dominio suo ut de feodo unum annualem redditum *xxli.* percipiendum annuatim de domino Rege in castro Hereford per manus Vicecomitis in predicto comitatu per servitium Baronie Item dicunt quod predictus Humfrus tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite in dominio suo quinque Hundreda in comitatu predicto per servitium Baronie videl't Hundredum de *Bodenham* quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus *ijs. iiijd.* et Hundredum de *Magna Cowarne* quod valet per annum omnibus exitibus *vjs. viiijd.* et Hundredum de *Kingeston* quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus *ijs. iiijd.* et Hundredum de *Burghill* quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus *ijs. iiijd.* et Hundredum de *Stratford* quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus *xijd.* Item dicunt quod predictus Humfrus tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite ut in dominio suo per servitium Baronie in Marchia Wallie predicto comitatui Hereford adjacente castrum de *Brechonne* cum membris quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus *ccccxl* marcas Item tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite et de feodo per servitium Baronie in predicta Marchia Wallie castrum de *Haya* cum membris quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus *lji.* Item tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite ut de feodo per servitium Baronie in predicta Marchia Wallie castrum de *Huntyngdon* cum membris quod valet in omnibus exitibus *xlij* marcas Item tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite ut de feodo per servitium Baronie castrum de *Caldecote* et *Newton* cum membris quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus *xl* marcas Item dicunt quod predictus Humfrus nuper Comes non tenuit aliquas terras nec tenementa de aliquo alio quam de domino Rege in comitatu et Marchia Wallie predictis Item dicunt quod predictus Humfrus nuper Comes obiit *xvto* die Januarii anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum quadragesimo sexto et quod *Elianora* etatis sextem annorum et *Maria* etatis trium annorum predicti Humfri propinquiore heredes sui sunt In cujus rei testimonium Juratores p'dicti sigilla sua presentibus apposuerunt Data apud Hereford die et anno supradictis.

Summa *ccccxli. xvijs. viij.*

He left by his wife, Joan, daughter of the Earl of Arundel, two daughters, Eleanore, who married Thomas of Woodstock, one of the sons of King Edward III, ultimately Duke of Gloucester; and Mary, who married Henry Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV. Eleanore left issue, by the Duke of Gloucester, an only daughter, Anne Plantagenet, who married successively Thomas and Edmund, third and fifth Earls of Stafford. By the latter nobleman, who was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, on 21st July, 1403, she had issue, Humphrey, sixth Earl of Stafford, who was created Duke of Buckingham 14 Sept. 1444. He was killed at the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460.

Inquisition post Mortem, 38, 39 Henry VI, No. 59, Membrane 23.

Writ of "Diem clausit extremum", after the Death of Humfrey Duke of Buckingham, dated 27 July, 38 H. VI.

30 Oct. 1460, 38 H. VI.—Inquisic'o capta apud Hereford in com' Hereford tricesimo die Octobr' anno regni regis Henrici sexti tricesimo nono coram Simone Milburne Esc' D'ni Reg' in com' p'd'co ac March' Wall' eidem com' adjac' virtute br'is D'ni Reg' de diem clausit extremu' eidem Esc' direct' et

huic inquisic'o'i consut' p' sac'r'm Thome ap Harry armigeri Rogeri Todenham Henr' ap Thomas Thome Williams Joh'is Wynston Jacobi Hugonis Wynston Jevan ap Jenkyn Will'i Wynston Tho'e Hille Joh'is Cannehill Joh'is Marsha de Kingeston Joh'is Seybon Mathei Bay ju'or Qui dicunt sup' sac'r'm suum q'd *Humfrus* nup' Dux Buk' in b're p'd'co no'iat obiit seisit (ut de) feodo et jure

Et de castro Man'io et d'nio de *Breknot* cum membris et p'tin' suis in March' Wall' com' p'd'co adjacent' et de castro manerio et d'nio de *Haya* cum membris et p'tin' suis in eadem March' Et de castro Man'io et d'nio de *Huntyngdon* cum membris et p'tin' suis in eadem March' et dicunt q'd castrum Man'ium et d'nium de *Breknot* cum membris et p'tin' suis tenentur de D'no Rege p' servicium militare sed p' quam quantitatem servic' militar' iidem jur' ignorant. Et dicunt q'd sunt ib'm quoddam castrum cum aula cameris coquina grangiis et aliis domibus necessariis que nichil valent p' annum ob (defectu') rep'ac'o'is eor'dem Et sunt ib'm de redditu Assis div'sor' lib'or' tenenc' ib'm *xxijl. xiijs. ixd.* solvend' ad festa S'o'i Andr' Ap'li Annunc' b'e Marie Nativitatis S'o'i Joh'is Bap'ti et S'o'i Mich'is Arch'i p' equales porc'o'es Et est ib'm quedam consuetudo sine custuma vocata Cowyeld quolibet altero anno ad Kalend' Maii solvend' que valet cum acciderit *lvj. viijs. vijd.* que custuma accidit ad Kalend' Maii ult' p't'it. Et sunt ib'm *lxxijs.* de novo redditu solvend' ad festa Annunc' b'e Marie et S'o'i Mich'is equaliter p' certis ten' in manibus diversor' tenencium ib'm existent'. Et sunt ib'm de annuis fermis diversor' ten' diversis tenent' ib'm dimissor' *vjl. solvend'* ad eadem festa equaliter Et est ib'm quedam foresta voc' Magna foresta Brecon' cuj' herbagium cum aliis proficiis eid'm cons' ib'm capiend' valet p' annu' *xlk.* Et sunt in p'd'co d'nio de *Breknot* molendina aquatica que valent per annum in om'ibus exit' ult'a repris' *xxk.* et avesagium porcor' infra forestam p'd'cam valet p' annum *xlk.* et piscar' in aquis de Neth et Tawe ib'm valet p' annum *vjs. viijd.* Et est ib'm alia Foresta voc' Parva Foresta Brecon' cuj' herbagium cum aliis p'ficiis in eadem foresta capiend' valet p' annum *vjl.* Et sunt ib'm de feod' firma ville Brecon cum firma de Lliwell *cxrk.* p'ciend' de Burgensib' ville Brecon videl't ad festum Ap'lor' Phi' et Jacobi *xl marc'* et ad festum S'o'ti Mich'is *cxl marc'* Et placita et p'quisita cur' una cum p'litis corone valent p' annum ult'a feod' et expens' senesc' *xx marc'* Et est in eodem d'nio Brecon quoddam Man'ium voc' Mora et Mota quod valet p' annum in om'ib' exit' *cs.* Et sunt in p'd'co Man'io Brecon de terris pratis et pasturis d'nicalib' in Breknok Balynglas Benny Wit Wenttorth Est Wenttorth S'ca Elveta Old Uske Bennerth Waketon et Devynnok cccxij ac'r terre quar' quel't ac'r valet p' annum *viijd. xliij ac'r* prati quar' quel't ac'r valet p' annum *xxd. xx ac'r* pastur' quar' quel't acra valet p' annum *iiijd.* Et sunt ib'm de op'ib' div'sor' nativor' et native tenencium in Waketon Benny et Llaninayst videl't arure herciature serctaco'is falcac'o'is levac'o'is et tassac'o'is feni et messionis blador' que valent p' annum *iiijl.* Et p'quisit Cur' Halymoti ib'm valent p' annum *vjs. viijd.* Et sili't die' iidem jur' q'd p'dict' castrum Man'ium et d'nium de *Hay* cum membris et p'tin' suis tenent de D'no Rege p' Baroniam. Et est ib'm quoddam castrum ruinosum et dirutum p' rebell' Wall' quod nichil valet p' annum. Et sunt ib'm de reddit' assis libror' tenencium *xxiijl. xijjs. iiijd.* ob' solvend' ad festum Annunc' b'e Marie et S'o'i Mich'is equalit'. Et de reddit' tenencium ad voluntatem ib'm *cxiijs. xd.* solvend' ad eadem festa equalit' Et sunt ib'm *cix* acre terre d'nical' quar' quel't acra valet p' annum *xviijd.*

viginti acre pasture quar' quel't acra valet p' annum vjd. Et sunt ib'm duo molendina aquatica granor' et unum fullaticum que valent p' annum ult'a repris xls. Et est ib'm quoddam columbar' cuj's p'ficiu valet p' annum viijd. Et est ib'm quedam foresta cuj's herbagium valet p' annum iiij marc' Et tolnetum mercati et nundinar' in Burgo de Hay valet p' annum xls. Et placita et p'quisita cur' ib'm valent p' annum ult'a feoda et expen'is Senesc' iiijli. Et est ib'm quedam custuma sive cons' Wallen' voc' Cowyeld quol't altero anno ad Kalend' Maii solvend' que valet cum acciderit xli. et accidit ad Kalend' Maii p'x p't'it. Et sunt ib'm dlxxvj op'a messionis bladur' p'cium ejusl't op'is jd. Et dic' iidem jur' q'd p'd'ca castrum Man'ium et d'nium de *Huntyngton* tenentur de D'no Rege in capite p' servicium militare sed p' quam quantitatem iidem jur' ignorant Et est ib'm quoddam castrum cum aliis edificis quod nichil valet p' annum ult'a repris' Et sunt ib'm de reddit' assis' lib'or' tenenc' ib'm xxviijli. ijs. vd. q'a solvend' ad festa Natal' D'ni Annunc' b'e Marie Nativitat' S'ci Joh'is et S'ci Mich'is p' equales porc'oes et reddit' duar' librar' pip'is p'cium ijs. solvend' ad festum Natalis D'ni annuatim et reddit' sex sumagior' et novem trugg farine avenar' solvend' ad festum S'ci Andree Ap'li que valent p' annum xls. Et terre et prata d'nicalia ib'm valent p' annum xlvij. Et sunt ib'm de novo reddit' div'or' tenencium xjs. viijd. ob' solvend, ad festum Annunc' b'e Marie et S'ci Mich'is equaliter Et sunt ib'm op'a nativor' et native tenencium videl't arure sarclac'ois falcacionis feni sparsionis feni et messionis bladur' quo valent p' annum vijli. Et est ib'm quedam cons' sive custuma Wallen' voc' Cowyelde quol't tercio anno ad festum Ap'lor' Phi' et Jacobi solvend' que valet cum acciderit xxxs. et accidit ad festum Ap'lor' Phi' et Jacobi anno tricesimo septimo regis p'd'ci. Et sunt ib'm duo molendina aquatica que valent v marc' et tolnetum nundinar' in *Huntyngdon* p'dict' et *Kyngton* que est p'cella p'd'ci d'nii de *Huntyngdon* valet p' annum lxs. Et p'quis' cur' ib'm valent p' annum ult'a feod' et expens' Senesc' xls. Et ulterius dic' iidem jur' q'd quidam Jacobus Berkeley D'n's de Berkeley Miles nup' fuit se'it in d'nico suo ut de feodo de Man'io de *Jonesfeld* et de d'nico de *Talgarth* cum p'tin' in Marchia p'd'ca et sic inde se'it p' quandam cartam suam indentat' jur' p'd'cis sup' cap'c'oe huj's inquis' ostens' dedit et concessit et carta illa confirmavit p'fat' nup' Duci et Anne uxori ejus Ducisse Buk' p' no'ia Humfri Comitis Stafford et Anne ux'is ejus Man'ium et d'nium cum p'tin' p' q'd p'd'ci nup' Dux et Anna fuer' se'it de Man'io et d'nico cum p'tin' videl't p'd'cus nup' Dux de t'li statu inde obiit se'it et p'd'ca Anna ip'm sup'vixit et adhuc sup'stes et in plena vita existit et q'd eadem Man'ium et d'nium non tenentur de D'no Rege sed de quo vel de quibus tenentur seu p' que servit' iidem jur' ignorant Et q'd eadem Man'ium et d'nium valent p' annum in om'ibus exit Et ulterius dic' iidem jur' q'd p'd'cus nup' Dux nulla alia neque plura tenuit terras seu ten' in d'nico nec de D'no Rege nec de aliquo alio in Com' p'd'co nec in Marchia p'dict' die quo obiit Et q'd idem nup' Dux obiit decimo die Julii ult' p'tit Et q'd *Hemr' fil' Humfri* fil' ejusdem nup' Ducis est heres ejusdem nup' Ducis p'pinquior et quarto die Septembris ult' preterit' fuit etatis quatuor annor' In cujus rei testimonium jur' p'd'ci huic Inquisic'oi sigilla sua apposuerunt die anno et loco supradictis.

The Duke married the Lady Anne Neville, daughter of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he had Humfrey Earl of Stafford, killed at the battle of

St. Albans; leaving by Margaret, daughter of Edmund Duke of Somerset, a son Henry, who succeeded his grandfather as second Duke, and was beheaded at Salisbury in 1483. Being attainted, all his honours became forfeited. By his wife, Catherine, daughter of Richard Widville, Earl Rivers, he had issue a son, who was restored to all his father's honours and estates, and created Duke of Buckingham, Lord High Constable, and K.G. in 1486. He was beheaded on 17 May, 1521; and on his attainder, in the following year, forfeiture ensued, and the title became extinct.

EXTRACTS OF MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS.

Esch. Q. R. 4^o.—Huntyngdon. Compotus Rogeri de Barton p'p'oi D'ni Humfri de Bohun Comitis Hereford Essex et Northt¹ Manerij et Castri sui (Mich^{as} 45th Edw. III, to Michaelmas following), 1372, 3.

Exp'e neo'ce et custus bident'.—In p'cameno emp' p' rotul' et extract' cur' scribend' p' a'm xviij^d. In oblaco'ib' ij caruc' et j b'car' ad f'a Nat' d'ni et Pasch' ix^d. cuj'lt eor' p' quo'lt die jd. ob' In j sacco novo empt' cont' xvj trug aven' ijs. In j cribo¹ p' sonde mundand' ijd. In j ridell' novo empt' ijd. In j semile² novo empt' iij^d. In iijlb. rubee petr' empt' p' bident' sign' In viij clat³ cont' xv ped' in long' de novo fact' de mer' d'ni xvjd. In j lagen⁴ de terre empt' p' bident' ung' p' a'm viij^d. In j lagen ping' empt' ad id'm xijd. In cccxv bident' lanand et condend⁵ p' op'ar' conduc'co ad id'm xxij^d. ob' p' singl' xxs. jd. ob' In j ho'ie conduc'co ad plic⁶ d'cam lanam iij^d. In diec' lana cariad de hoc Man'io usq' Hayam iij^d.

S'ma xs. viij^d. ob.

Custus Castri.—In commenc'oe Th'e le yrrish et Rob'ti Stanley latamor' p' petris suffle' in p'co fodiend' p' j mure infer' et j mure exteriore et ponti tractabil' Castri ac ij sydwalles erga d'c'm ponte' ac d'c'os muros de novo faciend' ad tas' p' convenc' sic fact' p' Sen' et Rec' in p'tem solut' iijlb. vjs. viij^d. lxxivlb. viijs. In calce ad id'm emp' ac pet's de quarr' in p'co tract' de s'roilio montis usq' pedem ejusd'm dict' petr's cariad' de p'co usq' castrum et aren' fodiend' ad id'm ut patet p'p'cell' huic anex iijlb. xs. jd. In j tegulat' conduc'co ad teguland' super aulam p' iij sept' ijs. In c combenaille emp' ad id'm vjd. In j carpentar' conduc' ad fac' ij nov' levers ad d'c'm aulam cum iij nov' schethin ad id'm ad t'as xijd. In ferro empto p' ij axtres ad id'm fac' sit cum stipn' fabr' eor'd'm rep'and' xd. In vad' Joh'is Chester custod' cast' et s'rvid' op'a castri a principio istius usq' vj decem Novembr' p' v sept' xijs. vjd. cap' p' sept' ij vjd. In vad' Joh'is Dogelas Cust' castri et s'rvidend' op'a Castri a vjto die Novembr' usque 1^m diem April' p' xx sept' et v dies ljs. ix^d. p' sept' ijs. vjd.

S'ma xxxvijs. iij^d.

Expen' Aud' et Sen'.—In expens' D'ni Ph'i de Melreth et Ivonis Sandhurst Audit' d'ni venient' hic mens' Novembr' p' castell et Man'io s'rvidend' xd. In expens' Rici Serjant Sen' ven' hic p' cur' tenend' et op'a castri s'rvidend' o'ib' comput' in denar' cum aven' app' ut patet p' rotul' cur' p' a'o xlijs. vjd.

S'ma xlijs. iij^d.

¹ Criblo-riddle. ² Seed-hopper. ³ Raddle or ruddle. ⁴ Clathris, rails.

⁵ Flagon.

⁶ Condand, collecting.

⁷ Wool-packer.

Exch. Q. R. 19.—*Compotus of Roger Barton from 17 January, 47 Edward III, to 24 June, 48 Edward III.*

Huntyngdon, 1403, 4.—*Compotus Will'i Attewode p'positi ib'm (Mich'as 5th Henrici IV, to Michaelmas following).*

Redditus Assis.—Ed de cxs. iiij^d. ob. quarta de redd' Wall' t' S'c'i Andr'o Ap'li pret' farine aven' onerat' inferius Et lxxjs. iiij^d. de redd' Ward' milit' t' Pacali d'ni n'ri non hic redd's quia in onere Ph'i Gam Ball'i Anglici ut extra. Et de vijl. xixs. vd. de redd' tenent' Anglie' t' Annunc' b'e M're. Et de vijl. xixs. vd. de redd' assis tenent' Anglie' t' S'c'i Mich'is. Et xxs. de redd' s'iant Anglie' t' Annunc' et Mich'is non redditus hic quia in onere ball' Anglie' ut ex' Et liijs. iiij^d. de redd' Wallens' p'pi et wodewarde t' p'd'c'is non r's hic quia in onere Will'i ap Eynon Gough ball'i et Ievan ap Gwillim Wodewarde ut ex'. Et de ijs. de redd'u ij lb. piperis t' pacal' d'ni Et de vjd. de redd' j pars calcar' ad e. t. Et de vjd. de redd' iijor ferr' equorum cum xxxij clav' e. t. Et de vjd. de incr'o redd' Joh'is Wotton pro d's burg's Joh'is D'd ap Gwillim Et de xxxijs. iiij^d. per ann' de redd' burgens' in vill' de Hunt' e. t. Et de xvs. ix^d. de redd' divers' burgens' e. t. equaliter

xxijl. ix^d.

Cust' Castri.—Et in diversis cust's fact' circa coopturam alti turris in castro tam in operibus plumbat' quam in posic'o'e shingul ut patet per parcell' huic annex lxijs. vd. Et in sumpt' vertinell' cum clav' ad id'm pro magna porta Castri de nov' fact' ex con' facto cum Ph'o Smyth ut patet per p'd'c'as p'cell' viijs. vjd. Et in diversis carpent' cond' ad prost' meremium et fact' palic's juxta vinarium Castri cum carriag' cond' ad idem ut patet per d'c'as p'cell' xlijs. ix^d. Et in diversis cust' f'c'is circa unius carriag' tegulat' cum empt' calc' usti et clav' cum stipend' carpent' rep'and' ij turres infra castrum ut patet per d'c'as p'cell' annex xxvijs. vij^d. Et in diversis cust' f'c'is tam circa palic' quam circa posticam situata' juxta magnam grangiam cum clav' serur's vertinell' sumptibus pro posticis ib'm ut patet per d'c'as p'cell' vs. vd. Et in diversis cust' f'c'is tam circa novam fossat' quam circa hirscliam super eandem extend'a turre voc' Contesse usque finem magn' grang' ut patet per d'c'as p'cell' iiijl. xvjs. vd.—xijl. iijs. jd.

Stuffura Castri.—Et in j barrel' p' armata in castro mundand' e'm cum sagittis et quarelis p' Joh'em Smert capitan de Joh'e Halle empt' ut per d'c'as p'cell' xs.

Expens' D'ni.—Et in expens' d'ni Will'i Boucer d'ni ib'm exist' hic cum familia sua mense Octobr' hoc anno pro castro et dom's supervidend' una cum denar's solutis p' conduc'o'e unius rote ad pistand' in vinario ib'm viijs. vjd.¹

Huntyngdon, 1413, 4.—*Compotus Johannis Sumpter prepositi ibidem (Mich'as 1st Henry 5th to Mich'as following).*

Custus Castri.—Et in denariis solut' pro iij quercibus succidend' in Kingswode pro somdul' inde faciend' pro cooptura turrium infra castrum per an-

¹ This account is in the custody of the representatives of the late Mr. Cheese of Huntington Court. The two next accounts, and those temp. H. VIII, are in the custody of the representatives of Mr. Jas. Thomas Woodhouse of Leominster.

num in grosso ixd. Et in stipendiis ij sarratorum pro ij diebus sarrant' predictas quercus in truncos de long' somdul' capere inter se per diem viijd., ijs. viijd. Et in stipendiis xxiij carp's quasi per unum diem providend' et faciend' ex somdul' de meremio predicto quolibet capere iiijd., viijs. Et in stipendiis ij carpentar' per ij dies succident' et quadranon' meremium in Kingswode pro postes inde habend' ad supponendam aulam et cameram in boreali fine aule capere inter se per diem viijd., xvjs. Et in stipendiis sarrentar' per j diem dicti operantis ibidem circa idem opus vjd. capere ut supra. Et in ij plaustrariis ejusdem meremii et carriand' usque castrum xvjd. Et in stipendiis ij carpentariis per ij dies supponend' aulam et cameram supradict' cum meremio predicto capere inter se per diem viijd. Et in iiij plaustrar' supradict' somdul' carriand' a Kingswode usque Castrum ijs. viijd. Et in stipendiis cegnlatoris per ij dies emendatur' domus defect' in cooptura aule capere per diem iiijd., viiid. Et in clx lachenail empt' pro eodem opere iiijd.

Et in xvj percas palis vento prostrat' per locos circa parcum hoc anno de novo erigend' et firmand' cum novis postis et railles per vento prostrat' iiijs. Et in uno planstraco de Railles de Kingswode pro eodem opere viijd. Et in stipendiis ij operar' pro ix dies firmac'o palis' vento prostrat' circa eundem parcum capere inter se per diem vjd., iiijs. vjd. Et in quadam sepe clausura parci de Crabbetrez usque superiore portam ejusdem Castri amputand' et pleshand' pro operariis ad idem conduc' pro anno in grosso vs.

Balliva Anglicana.—Compotus Will'o Greneway ball'o Et quibus comp's in stipendiis computantis per collec' redditus de Warda militis Et in exp's ipsius computantis equitantis usque Marfelde una vice hoc anno ac iij equor' pro denariis ibidem Thome Lawrence generali Rec' domini cum exp's Et in denariis dict' Joh'is Phelpp militi de ward scriptura unius l're ex p'te ipsius domini Joh'is Dycie Rob'to Whittoney militi pro tenentibus D'm xxd.

Balliva Hundri.—Compotus Simonis Bakere ballivi ibidem de tempore quo supra.

Advocaria et chens'.—Et de iis. viijd. de advocar' Matildis ux' Wyllym, Walteri ap Howell, Eignon ap Philip Vagh Ric'i Irlonde de Webbeley Rcg'i fil' persone de Whitney Hugo ap Rees Thome ap Richard et Margie ap Bouyn sic onerar hoc anno ut in anno p'ced'.

Huntyngdon, 1415, 6.—Compotus Joh'is Sumpter p'pi ibidem et Phi' Nicoll p'pi ibidem (Mich'as 3rd Henry 5th to Mich'as following).

Redditus Assis.—Et de vjd. de precio unius paris calcar' de redd'u ibidem. Et de vjd. de precio iiij vaccarum pertinen' de quodam redditu voc' commorth de tenent' Wallens' voc' Clammay solvend' quol't tercio anno ad festum Apostolorum Ph'i et Jacobi sic hoc anno accid' et onerat'.

Et in allocatione redd' et operum terre nup' Joh'is ap Eignon onerat ad xvjd. per ann. prout constat per Rotulos' et modo sibi libere concess' pro iiijd. per ann' ad term' vite sue per literas patentes Edmundi nup' Com' Staff' et confirmat per D'nam meam Annam Comitissam.

Custus reparac'o'is domorum infra castrum.—Et in stipendiis unius carpu' removens veteres somdul' ij turr'm infra Castrum usque le Octagon et le Reve tour et medietate coopture earundem turrium cum novis somdul' de staur' infra Castrum totaliter de novo cooperiend' per con' in gross'

per Will'm Grenewey Janitorem vs. Et in ix claus' vocat' borduayll' empt' pro firmac'o'e somdul' p'dictam precium iijs. vjd. Et in emendac'o'e serrurorum duorum p' posticam infra Castrum cum clavis empt' pro eisdem xijd. Et in stipendio unius ho'is succid' spinas in bosco d'ni de Snellesley et eodem usque Castrum carriand' et cum eisdem ij sepes juxta Castrum faciend' quorum unus a turre prisone usque fine occident palicii stant juxta vinarium et al' sepes a fine occident grangie usque fine palicii ad introitum manerii per con' in grosso iiii. iiijd.

Et in quadam sepe clausure a le Walrhey gate usque prata villæ pleshand' et in parte amputand'.

Et in ij plaustrat' feni carriand' de partis d'ni usque castrum et expens' equorum ministrorum d'ni ad suos adventus in anno p'terito ijs. Et in expens' divers' homin' mundacion' fontis infra Castrum pro extracio'e munde aque de eodem fonte et aiesiam commoeanom (communem ?) infra Castrum per con' in grosso xijd.

Balliva Anglicana.—Compotus Will'i Grenewey. Et in expens' istius comput's equitantis de isto d'nio usque London' post sessione' hoc anno cum denariis d'm de mandato d'ni per l'ram suam de Warr' dat' apud Apechild' xxiij Maii anno Regis nunc ij sup' hunc comp'm libat' eundo morando et redeundo pro x dies xs. Et in denariis eidem computant' alloc' pro j toga per d'nm dat' per bill' sub signetto d'ni dat' xvj Junii ann' Regis nunc ij, xiijs. iiijd.

Et in expens' Joh'is Bussell Joh'is del Brigge et Hugon ap Ivor justiciariorum d'ni et d'ne p' quadam sessione ibidem habend' et tenend'.

Quibus alloc' ei xxd. p' stipend' ij homin' noctant in Castro ibidem vigilant pro salva custodia de mandato reverende d'ne mee Countesse usque ab ultimo die Junii usque finem S'c'i Mich'is in clauso hujus comp't's in toto iiij^{xx} xj noctes.

Et eidem iiijjs. p' expens' ipsius computant's et unius hominis equitantis de Huntyngdon usque Thornby cum denariis ibidem solut' Thome Lawrence general Rec'.

CHAPTER HOUSE. BAG OF MISCELLANEA, WALES, BAG 3, No. 2. BRECON MINISTERS' ACCOUNT, 9 AND 10 HEN. VII.

Huntington, Ballivus Anglicanus.—Compotus Johannis Vighann et Ricardi Mirdall ballivorum. (Mich'as 9th Hen. VII to Mich'as following.)

Feoda et Vadia.—Et in feodo Walteri Vighann Armigeri cui Dominus Henricus nuper Dux Buckingham per literas suas patentes datas xvmo die Februarii anno xjmo Regis Edwardi III^{ti} super compotum anni xixmi Regis predicti ostensas et penes ipsum remanentes concessit officium Constabularii Castri sui de Huntyngdon in Marchia Wallie habendum et occupandum officium illud per se vel per deputatum suum sufficientem ad terminum vite sue cum omnibus vadiis proficuis et emolumentis eidem officio debitis et ab antiquo consuetis percipiendum annuatim de exitu reddito proficuis et revencionibus domini predicti per manus Receptoris firmarum ballivi prepositi seu

¹ One of the manor houses in Essex, which Humphrey, sixth Earl, in 21 Edward III, obtained a license to fortify and embattle. (Dugdale's *Baronage*.)

aliorum ministrorum seu occupatorum quorumcunque ibidem pro tempore existente seu per manus alicujus eorum qui pro tempore fuit ad terminos Pasche et sancti Michaelis Archangeli equaliter prout in literis patentibus predictis plenius continetur (videlicet) in persolucione hujus feodi sui ad cs. per annum prout hujus feodi allocatum fuit Thome Vighann Constabulario ibidem in anno xxxvijvo Regis Henrici Viti (scilicet) pro predictis terminis Pasche et sancti Michaelis infra dictum tempus hujus compoti accidens per literas domini Regis nunc patentes signeto et signo manuali suis signatas datas ultimo die Novembris anno regni sui primo per manus Receptoris firmarum ballivi tenencium et aliorum occupatorum domini de Huntington in Marchia Wallie ac auditoris ibidem pro tempore existente directas super hunc computum ostensas et penes ipsam Walterum remanentes per quas idem Rex voluit et mandavit tam prefato Receptori firmarum tenentibus et aliis occupatoribus domini ibidem quod ipsi solverent prefato Waltero de tempore in tempus talia feoda et vadia sibi debita ratione officii sui predicti et utriusque eorundem durante minore etate Edwardi nunc Ducis Buckingham sive quamdiu dictum castrum et datum in manu sua remanere contingerint quam predicto auditori quod ipsi de hujus solucionis per ipsos Receptorem firmarum tenentes et occupatores ibidem sic factam debitam facerent allocationem (videlicet) in persolucione hujus feodi sui ad cs. per annum prout hujus feodi allocatum fuit Thome Vighann Constabulario ibidem in anno xxxvijmo Regis Henrici Viti scilicet per predictum tempus hujus compoti cs.

Et in vadiis Ricardi Gardyn cui Dominus Henricus nuper Dux Buckingham ac dominus ibidem per literas suas patentes datas xv'o die Februarii anno xj'mo Regis Edwardi IIIIti super computum anni xix ejusdem Regis ostensas et penes Walterum Vighann remanentes concessit officium parcarii parci sui vocati *Huntington Parke* infra dominium predictum habendum et occupandum officium illud per se vel per sufficientem deputatum suum ad terminum vite sue cum feodis vadiis proficuis et emolumentis universis eidem officio debitis et consuetis et percipiendum ad terminos ibidem usuales de exitu proficuis et revencionibus domini predicti per manus prepositi seu alicujus ministri ibidem pro tempore existente prout in literis predictis plenius continetur videlicet in persolucione hujus vadii sui per predictum tempus hujus compoti ad ij'd. per diem causa officii sui prout hujus vadia allocabantur Waltero ap Thomas Vighann parcario ibidem in anno xxxvij'vo Regis H. VI'ti Et in iiij'or sumagris et iiij'or truggis siliginis emptis pro libacione ejusdem Ricardi parcarii parci ibidem capientis pro qualibet septimana j truggus, precium truggi iiij'd. (videlicet) per tempus predictum xvjs. iiij'd. Et in iiij'or quarteriis vij bushellis frumenti pro libacione predicti Johannis et Ricardi computantis causa officiorum suorum per annum pretium bushellus hoc anno vij'd., xxvjs. Et in stipendiis ipsorum computancium ballivorum ibidem ac colligentis redditus de warda militis per annum prout allocatum est in compotis precedentibus ijs.

Summa vijli. vijid.

The roll from which the foregoing extract was made has come under my notice too late for any remarks in the proper place. It appears that Thomas Vychan, or Vaughan, the second son of Sir Roger Vaughan, of Bredwardine, by Gladys, daughter of Sir David Gam, had a grant from King Henry VI, on 30 Nov. 1422, of the office of constable of the Castle of Huntington during the minority of Edward Duke of Buckingham. He was the owner of Hergest Court, which is situate within the manor; and was killed at the battle of

Banbury on 26 July, 1469. He and his wife, Ellen Gethin, are buried in Kington Church. The marble monument to their memory still remains in a chapel added, as appears by the style of its architecture, about the same period. Sir S. Rush Meyrick (Lewis Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitation*, i, p. 134, n. 7) remarks: "He is in armour, without any covering on his head, which reclines on his tournament helmet with the crest, apparently a cumbent bird, upon it. The style of his armour greatly resembles that of Lord Hungerford at Salisbury. His lady's arms have been destroyed from below the elbows." Both figures have since been carefully restored. The front and west end of the tomb on which they recline are of alabaster, on which are carved angels standing in canopied recesses, and bearing escutcheons on which the arms of Vaughan were emblazoned. Walter Vaughan, who appears to have been park-keeper and constable of the Castle, was their fourth son.

A BOKE OF THE SURVEY OF THE LATE DUKE OF BUCK
LANDES, &c. 13 HEN. VIII.

Chapter House Miscell. Books, A₃, f. 62b.

T^HONOR OF HEREFORD.

Wallia, *Hontingdon*.—The charge of the bailliship there,
called Hontingdon Ballivus Anglicanus, is in value xxxvj*li*. ijs. viij*d*. ob.
The Lordeship of Kington called Kington Villa . . . lxxvs. iiij*d*.
The bailliship of the Hondreth of Hontingdon . . . xliiij*s*. x*d*.
Hontingdon called Hontingdon Wallenc' . . . x*li*. xix*s*. ob q'a
Prima recognicio.—Prima recognicio solvend' in tribus
annis 40 0 0

The Manrode.—The noumbre of the Manrode there 141.

The Towne of Huntingdon.—The towne of Huntingdon in manner is de-
caide.

The Castell of Huntingdon.—The Castell all decaide, except a tower for
keeping of prisoners.

Knightes Fees.—James Baskerville holdeth Erdisleigh and Bollinghull by
of a knight's fee. Robert Whitney holdeth Whitney by of a
knight's fee. James Scutamor holdeth Mokkas by of a knight's fee.
William Mill holdeth Avenbury by of a knight's fee. The manor of Fenn
in the hands of our soveraigne Lord the King, by reason of the minoritie of
Nicholas Walweyn. The heirs of Rowdon hoolde the manor of Rowdon by
of a knight's fee. James Vaughan holdeth the manor of Nether Her-
gest by of a knight's fee. Richarde Hergeste holdeth over Hergest by
of a knight's fee. James Vaughan Squier holdeth the manor of Brigge
Courte by of a knight's fee.

Wooddes.—Kingswood conteynyn 200 acres, the acre, 10*s*. . £100 0 0

Haye wood conteynyn by estimacion xx'ti acres, the acre at 20*s*. . 20 0 0

Bradners wood conteynyn by estimacion xx'ti acres, the acre

at vs. 5 0 0

The foreste by Hontingdon conteyneth 16 acres, the acre at 10*s*. . 8 0 0

Rugbege Helde conteynyn by estimacion 12 acres, the acre

at 5*s*. 0 60 0

Brilleis wood conteyneth byestimacon 100 acres, the acre, 13*s*. 4*d*. . 66 13 4

S'ma ccij*li*. xiijs. 4*d*.

£202 13 4

S'ma Domini de Huntingdon præter primam Recogni'onem
ut supra liij^{li}. xxiij.

The Parke and Foreste.—The foreste there is used as other be, the game going at large, and the King ansuerde booth of the herbage and pawnage. The Parke ther is a goodly and parkely ground conteyninge ij myles about, having c. Dere in the same, the keeper ther is Thomas Shirley lately admitted the Kings servaunte as is said. Officers at the Kings pleasure. The fee of the said parke is at lxxvijs. p' annum. The stewardship goeth with Breknok.

There be assigned by Thos. Magnus and Will'am Walweyn to be levetenants, James Vaughan gentleman usher and Rogier Vaughan his broder.

The office of Receiver there occupied by the said Hugh Marven goeth with Breknok. The office of Constable of the Castle is assigned to the said James Vaughan and Rogier Vaughan his brother at cs. p' annum.

Compotus David Tyler ballivi. 20 and 21 H. VIII.

Dominium de Huntyngdon in Marchiis Wallie ac in Com' Hereford' de novo 1544, 5.—Computatio omnium et singulorum ministrorum omnium terr'm et tenementorum ibidem vocat Buckynghams lands in manerio domini regis existen' et deven' recente forisfactur' Edwardi nuper dux Buckingham de alta proditione dudum attinct (Mich'as 26 Henry VIII until Mich'as following).

Novus Redditus.—** Et de s. viij^d. de novo redd' ejusdam parcelle terre vaste et bosci voc' Hayewoodd jacen' in longit' a terr' Ric'i Cradoek ex uno capite usque terr' Ric'i Dawe ex altero capite in longit' vero a bosco p'dicti Walteri Vaughan voc' Bylett ex una parte usque aquam curren' de bosco domini ibidem voc' Hayewoodd ex altera parte sic dimiss' p'fato Waltero Vaughan hered's et assignis suis in perpetuum a festo sancti Mich'is Arch'i ut per chartam domini Will'i comitis Hunt' sic dim' ib'm dat' apud castrum suum de Ragland x'mo die Julii anno ij'do nup' Regis signat' per signum manuale d'c'i Comitis super comp'm ostens et penes p'fat' Walter rem' hoc anno dimiss' ut in anno p'c'd'.

Exit' Terr' et Ten't'.—*** Et de s. vs. iiij^d. de herbag' unius prat' voc' Archersmedowe sic dimiss' Jacobo Vaughan hoc anno cum iiij^d. de increto et non plus redd's quia magna pars ejusdem prati devastat' per rivulo de Wethelli curren' per idem prat' *** Sed item de s. xvjd. de firma herbag' past' in Castelhilla in Kington et pastura circa motam ejusdem Castri sic dimiss' Waltero Yong ad termin' xxj annorum preterit'. Et de s. xiiij^d. de firma de fishepole cum firma unius pastur' circa castrum domini regis in Kington ex antiquo p'tinens Janitori d'c'i Castri modo dimiss' per audit' reddend' ij^d. de incr'o ut supra.

¹ William Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke, on 7 Sept. 1 Edward IV (he bearing then the title of Sir William Herbert, Knt.) had a grant of the stewardship of the Castle and lordship of Brecknock, and of all other the castles and lands of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham in South Wales. At the request of that King he resigned the title of Earl of Pembroke, and was created Earl of Huntingdon. (Dugd., *Baronage*.)

Allocatio Redditus.—**** Et in defectu redd's unius p'celli terr' vast' in Chickwarden et Lullewall voc' Saislande nup' in tenura Ric'i Lullewall pro iijs. ijd. per ann' unde oneratur superius in titulo redd's assis p'd'et' et in titulo vendico op'um quia d'c'us Ric'us toftum et terr' p'd'et' reliquit in mann' d'ni pro eo quod noluit occupare officium p'positi quando fuit elect' p' tenent's ib'm ultra iijs. inde levat' de Ph'o Lluellin hoc anno s. ijd.

Reddit' Mobil'.—Et de xls. vjd. de p'cio sumag' et ix trugg farine aveni de redd' Wallenc' supradict' t' s'c'i Andre Ap'li infra tempus hujusmodi comp's quolibet sumag' cont' xij trugg pr' cujuslibet trugg vjd. sicut concordat' est cum Rec'r ib'm.

Alloc' Redd' cum Expens' Comput's.—Et in allo'ne redd' cujusdam consuetud' Wallenc' voc' Dayngerous passage nup' collect' per vias hujus domini illevalibis exist' quia per Act Parliam't fact' in anno xxvij^{mo} Regis nunc p'd'c'i d'c'a consuetudo remittitur. Quod inhabitant' patrie ib'm solutionem hujusmodi penitus recusant ut satis constat' s. xvjs. viijd.

THE WILL OF FRANCIS PERROT, SON OF RICHARD PERROT.¹

Extracted from the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate.

IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

23rd of March. *Ad Reg'n 13th of Charles,
King of England, &c., &c.*

In the name of God Amen. This three and twentieth day of March in the thirteenth yeare of the raigne o'r Sovraigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God Kinge of England Scotland France and Ireland Defend'r of the Fayth &c. I, Francis Perrott, of London Gent. beinge in health of body and of sounde and p'fect minde and memory (praised bee Almighty God) but callinge to minde the frailtie and uncertainty of this mortall life Doe make and declare my last Will and Testam't in manner and forme following (that is to say) First and principally I commende my Soule into the hands of Almighty God my most mercifull Father assuredly trustinge that through his mercy and the death and meritts of Jesus Christ my only Savio'r and Redeemer I shall be freely pardoned all my sinnes And after the end of this transitory life I shall remaine with him in glory for evermore And my body I remitt to the earth to bee decently buried in Christian manner accordinge to the discrecon of my Execut'rs hereafter named And touchinge such temporall goods and substance as God of his mercy hath blessed mee with all in this life I dispose thereof as followeth First my will and minde is that all debts and funds of money as I shall owe of right or in conscience to any person or pers'ns at the time of my decease shall be truly satisfi'd and payd within a short time after my death as conveniently may bee Item. I give and bequeath unto my worthy Rev'rend Freinde Mr. Josias Shute parson of the pish of S't. Mary Woolnoth in Lumbard Streete in London twenty pounds in money to be paid to him at the ende of six months next after my decease

¹ See Third Series, vol. xii, p. 172.

(yf hee bee then lyvinge). Item I give to Mr. Reeve Parson of the Parish of S't. Martyns in the Vintrey London (yf hee bee Incumbent there at my decease) Fortie shillings to make him a ringe Item I give and bequeath to my neece Penelope Perrott eldest daughter of my brother Robert Perrott Foure hundred poundes in money to bee payd to her within two yeeres next after my decease Item. I give and bequeath unto my nephewe James Perrott second sonnie of my saide Brother Robert Perrott Two hundred poundes in money to bee paide him at his age of twenty and five yeares And I give unto my nephewe Francis Perrott the third sonne of my saide brother Robert ffty poundes to bee paide to him at his age of twenty and five yeares. Item I give and bequeath to my neece Damaris youngest daughter of my said brother Robert Perrott One hundred poundes in money to bee paid her at her age of twenty and one yeeres or day of marriage which shall first happen Item. I give unto my said brother Robert Perrott Tenn poundes to be payd him at the end of one yeere next after my decease (yf he bee then livinge) And to my brother John Perrott Forty shillings to be paid him at the end of one yeere next after my decease (yf hee bee then lyvinge) Item I give and bequeath unto my lovinge Cosens Mr. Humfry Berrington and Mr. Humfrey Tompkyns five poundes apeece to make them rings and to my lovinge freinde Mr. Robert Yalloppe five poundes to make him a ringe. Item. I give to my Cosen Mr. David Gwynn of Haverford West five poundes to make him a ringe. And to my Cosen Mr. Thomas Daveis and to his nowe wife my sayd Cosen Gwynn's daughter and to theire daughter Martha to ev'ry of them in token of my love three poundes five shillings and eight pence apeece Item. I give and bequeath unto my lovinge and faithfull freinde Mr. John Colloine of Derby in remembrance of my love apeece of plate of the value of six poundes thirteen shillings and foure pence And to my freinde Edward Newton in token of my love three poundes six shillings and eight pence Item. I remitte and forgive my freinde Mr. John Ward of Stenson in the County of Derby all such debts and sumes of money as hee shall owe unto mee at the time of my decease And my will is that my executo'rs shall clearly requitt and dischargd him of and for the same And I doe alsoe give unto the saide John Ward the sume of tenn poundes in money Item. I give and bequeath unto my lovinge Cosen James Clarke of Hereford Esq're a gold ringe of the value of forty shillings with a deathe's head thereon to be engraven. Item I give to my freinde Mr. John Ball Marchant a gold ringe of the value of forty shillings Item I give to my freinde Mr. Christopher Magnard my greate gold ringe with a deathe's head thereon. And to my good freinde Mr. Robert Farmery of Scotton in the County of Lincolne my lesser gold ring with a deathe's head thereon Item I give and bequeath unto the poore of the parish of All S'ts in the Citty of Hereford the sume of six poundes thirteene shillings and foure pence to be distributed amongst them by and at the discrecon of my saide Cosen Mr. James Clarke and my saide brother Robert Perrott and the survivo'r of them. Item I give and bequeath unto the poore of Maston upon Lugge in the County of Hereford the sum of three poundes to be distributed amongst them by and at the discrecon of Mr. Peter Douncer my saide brother Robert and my nephewe Harbert Perrott and the survivo'rs of them. Item I give and bequeath unto the poore of the aforesaid parish of S't Martin in the Vintrey London Three poundes to be distributed amongst them by and at the discrecon of the parson and churchwardens of the same parish for the time beinge. Item I

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